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PARIS—Paris, Tuesday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 16-19 (61-66). Wind, light variable. LONDON: cloudy with possible showers. Temp. 15-19 (59-66). Wind, light variable. NEW YORK: cloudy. Temp. 15-19 (59-66). Wind, light variable.

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Cubans' Economic Troubles: They Want to Make Deals

Jerry M. Flint

SA, April 25 (NYT).—Officials, in five days of talks with the Cuban government last week, made it clear that the Communist nation is in serious economic trouble.

Officials made the point in every meeting that they wanted to make deals—and quite possibly "sell" the country, said Angel Guevara, first deputy prime minister of Cuba's Council of Ministers. "We are not into our country in any other way," he said. "We are not into our country in any other way," he said. "We are not into our country in any other way," he said.

Even without the Cubans' many admissions of trouble, the visiting businessmen could see these signs of economic problems:

- Havana, despite construction in progress, is shabby, with many buildings in an apparent state of semi-disintegration.
- Consumer goods are scarce and high-priced. A pair of pink galoshes sells for 5 pesos, or \$1.25 at the official exchange rate. That is the low price for rationed goods, and practically everything is rationed to assure fair distribution. Goods sold outside the rationing system legally may cost three to eight times as much.
- The coffee ration—and coffee is a favorite Cuban drink—has been squeezed down to about an ounce a week to save beans for export.
- A modification of the five-year plan is under way, stressing more industrialization but emphasizing anything that will reduce imports and increase exports.
- Young Cubans are willing to buy practically anything from

visiting Americans—their shoes, hats, even sunglasses—for more cash than these items cost back home.

But possibly the most obvious symbol of economic troubles was the lavish display of hospitality that the Cubans put on for the Americans. There were two elaborate meetings with Mr. Castro. One was an hour-and-a-half session of handshaking and answering questions from the 52-member group; the second was a four-hour rum-and-lobster meeting with 16 of the Americans in his office. He also sent a truckload of gifts for them on departure. Other high-level officials led daylong discussions on the Cuban business climate and the Cubans staged two impressive dinners for their guests.

Some foreigners stationed in Havana say the economic troubles have intensified because a huge administrative decentralization reform is causing confusion in the bureaucracy, which they say is relatively inefficient, at the lower levels anyway.

But the heart of Cuba's Continued on Page 2, Col. 7

Zaire Units Recapture Key Town

Rebels Had Held Place a Month

KOLWEZI, Zaire, April 25 (Reuters).—Zaire forces captured the town of Mutshatsha today, the first major victory of an 11-day counteroffensive against rebels in the southern province of Shaba, a military spokesman said.

Mutshatsha, 50 miles west of here, was seized by rebels a month ago today and was regarded by the Zaire government as an important target, symbolizing its resolve to push back the invaders.

The town, on the railroad that links up in Angola with the British-owned Benguela line, fell in a surprise strike just before dawn, the spokesman said.

"It was too easy," he said. "There was some contact with the enemy but they were not expecting us and most of them fled in the direction of Dilolo or south."

The spokesman said the advance was continuing toward Kasaji, to the west, where a group of 12 Plymouth Brethren missionaries from Britain, New Zealand and Canada are based.



LISBON CEREMONY—President Ramalho Eanes speaking to Portuguese troops before yesterday's military parade on third anniversary of revolution. At right is Premier Mario Soares, at left, Vasco da Gama, president of the Assembly of the Republic.

Eanes Vows Fidelity to Democracy

LISBON, April 25 (AP).—President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, speaking to soldiers on the third anniversary of Portugal's revolt against a Fascist dictatorship said today that the military will never yield to those who still seek to impose a "dictatorial revolution."

Gen. Eanes, who backs Socialist Premier Mario Soares' moderate government, did not refer to specific threats from left or right. But he said repeatedly that the blocking of a pro-Communist coup attempt late in 1975 had restored the Portuguese revolution to its original democratic aims.

About 2,000 leftist civilians heckled Gen. Eanes as he spoke in a Lisbon park. They shouted slogans and threw red carnations, the symbol of the revolution.

Gen. Eanes urged the soldiers, who later paraded down a main street as part of two-day anniversary celebrations, to remain impartial defenders of the Constitution. Apparently referring to Portugal's continuing economic problems, Gen. Eanes acknowledged that the hopes of democracy remained partly frustrated for those civilians "who feel the weight of daily difficulties and very little relief provided by freedom."

Leftist demonstrators waved banners saying, "The Rich Should Pay for the Crisis," and "Why Did They Shut Up Otelo?"

Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, 40, military commander on the day of the revolution and a far-leftist candidate for president last year, has been banned by the military from making public statements. He is facing a court-martial for alleged human rights abuses when he was military security chief in 1975.

Making a rare public appearance, Maj. Carvalho joined 10,000 leftist demonstrators in a Lisbon square last night. He refused to make any comment but joined in singing songs of the April 25, 1974, rebellion that toppled a 48-year dictatorship of the late Antonio Salazar and Marcello Caetano.

Candidacy Could Sway Election

Suarez Indicates He Will Run For Parliament in June Vote

MADRID, April 25 (NYT).—Premier Adolfo Suarez was reported today to have suggested strongly that he would run as a candidate in this June's parliamentary elections—a decision that could shape the outcome of Spain's first free elections since 1936.

Abroad a plane carrying him to Mexico for an official visit, Mr. Suarez was reported to have been shown a copy of a Madrid newspaper which had predicted that he would run in the elections as an independent. "I don't believe that's wrong," the 44-year-old Premier was said to have told reporters making the trip with him.

Many informed Spaniards believe that the highly popular Mr. Suarez, throwing the weight of his office behind a badly organized coalition of right-of-center parties, could easily generate a large pro-government majority in the voting on June 15, for a 350-member lower house and a 207-member Senate.

Public opinion polls show that Mr. Suarez, who has the full support of King Juan Carlos, is by far the most popular political leader in a nation where political parties are just getting themselves organized after four decades of dictatorship.

Mr. Suarez's principal political mission is to see that the new parliament has a majority that will amend the laws of Franco Spain to enshrine the monarchy and new, relatively democratic norms.

Lately, confusion in what Spaniards call "the center"—Mr. Suarez's chosen political terrain—and seeming gains in the opinion polls by the rightist Popular Alliance have put pressure on the Premier to resolve the uncertainty by abandoning his chosen political posture of neutrality in the elections.

A legal loophole in the electoral law that Mr. Suarez's government promulgated by fiat will permit the Premier to run for office while keeping his job, even though his Cabinet ministers are obliged to resign if they want to contest seats in parliament. In Spain, the Premier is considered "president of the government" and not a minister as such.

During the weekend, Minister of Public Works Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo resigned his post to make a televised switch of allegiance to the so-called Democratic Center—the option that Mr. Suarez is expected to assist.

The Premier's remark on the plane suggested that he would run as an independent, not in the lists of the Democratic Center. But a well-placed government official said that Mr. Suarez may not have yet made up his mind. "Calvo-Sotelo joining the Democratic Center must mean something," this informant said.

Politicians, including the Premier, have until May 2, the deadline for the presentation of lists of candidates, to make up their minds. But there seemed little doubt that, whether as an independent or at the head of the Democratic Center, he intends to run.

The two parties that stand to lose most from a Suarez candidacy are the rightist Popular Alliance, which has been trying without success to throw the Premier on the defensive for legalizing the Communist party, and Spain's main Socialist party.

Gale Halts Bid to Cap Oil Well

Ships Pull Back; New Try Today

STAVANGER, Norway, April 25.—An attempt to cap a gushing oil well in the North Sea was postponed today because of gale-force winds and huge waves.

The capping operation was being attempted from the barge Chocław, which was first towed alongside the platform today and then pulled back because of the weather.

"The Chocław barge was towed off location at 3 p.m. due to rising weather with winds running at about 15 knots and being variable by Tuesday morning. At that time the barge will be moved back into position to resume preparatory work for capping the well," Mr. Laird said.

Vast Slick

The weather also forced Phillips to stop laying booms designed to contain about 10,000 tons of crude oil already covering 300 square kilometers of sea.

Seven boats with skimmers and booms to corral and lift the slick had to retreat quickly. Nine boats loaded with chemical dispersants were also standing by at the scene of the disaster.

An estimated 30,000 barrels of oil a day—4,000 tons—has been gushing from the blowout 20 meters above the surface of the sea since late Friday.

Heading the operation are two of the world's oil blowout experts—Angus (Boots) Hansen and Richard Hesterberg of Houston's Red Adair Fire and Blowout Co. They began yesterday by leading a helicopter party onto the rig for an inspection. Officials said aerial gas flames could have exploded any time.

The oil disaster service of the Norwegian Meteorological Office said the banana-shaped slick was slowly changing course toward Norway's south coast.

In the course of the next 24 hours, the report said, the slick would drift about 65 kilometers toward the Skagerrak.

But other officials said the wind would probably change direction again and send the oil northwest.

If the team is unable to seal the well, which is blowing a red-brown mixture of oil and mud more than 150 feet into the air, they will have to drill a new well to relieve the pressure.

That would take at least 30 days, the experts said. If the oil continued to flow at the same rate throughout that period, the North Sea spill would be one of the most calamitous in history, rivaling that caused when the tanker Torrey Canyon dumped 39 million gallons of oil southwest of England in May of 1967.

The Ekofisk field, where the blowout occurred, is the most important producing asset for Phillips, the 11th largest U.S. oil company. The company, whose (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Begins Evacuation

Ethiopia Expels 3 Western Correspondents

David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, April 25 (WP).—Ethiopian military government ordered the three Western correspondents to leave within 24 hours.

The latest in a series of actions taken against the news agencies and Western correspondents in Ethiopia is the order for the three Western correspondents to leave within 24 hours.

The order came after a series of actions taken against the news agencies and Western correspondents in Ethiopia. The order came after a series of actions taken against the news agencies and Western correspondents in Ethiopia.

Hartman Is Seen As Paris Envoy; Toon Confirmed

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—President Carter is expected to appoint a career diplomat, Arthur Hartman, 51, as the new U.S. ambassador to France, according to reports here and in Paris.

Meanwhile, the White House announced today that Malcolm Toon, a career Foreign Service officer known as a hardliner in U.S.-Soviet affairs, will remain as the U.S. envoy in Moscow. He was named to the post last year by President Gerald Ford.

Mr. Toon, 60, a specialist in Eastern European affairs, was political officer in the Moscow Embassy in 1951, and later was ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. When he was first named to the Moscow post last year, the Soviet government withheld his agreement, but finally accepted his appointment.

The State Department had no comment on the Paris post. Diplomatic sources said there was "nothing official" yet but said Mr. Hartman's appointment was "not unlikely." Mr. Hartman is now assistant secretary of state for European affairs, a post he has held since late 1973.

and the extreme leftist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary army.

The Ethiopian Front seeks the independence of Ethiopia's northern Red Sea province of Eritrea and the two other groups aimed at the overthrow of the Marxist military government.

Earlier Attacks

A month ago, the state-controlled media was attacking the Washington Post for articles favorable to the revolution and accusing this reporter of "superficial praise." In addition, the government refused to make trips to the countryside in preparation for stories about the people's militia and land reform.

About a dozen Eastern-bloc press organizations have representatives here.

Meanwhile, there was feverish activity in what is called here the "American ghetto" on the outskirts of the capital as the Americans affected by the decree issued Saturday hurriedly packed.

Despite a State Department announcement that the Ethiopian government had agreed to extend the deadline for their departure beyond Wednesday, there was no confirmation of this by the U.S. Embassy here today. In fact, plans were going ahead for the evacuation of all the estimated 350 U.S. employees and officials by Wednesday's deadline.

S. Unions—'A Helluva Lot of Organizing to Stand Still'

Helen Dewar

STON, April 25 (WP).—Years ago U.S. workers gave unions represent as often as they voted them out. Now unions slightly more representation than they

years ago 33 per cent of nonfarm jobs are union. Now fewer than 20 per cent.

The AFL and the CIO decades of rivalry and one powerful labor union a concerted effort to the union label on place. Today that remains unfulfilled.

President George never been as inter-organizing the unorganized has been in achieving the already organizing the recruitment to individual unions.

admit Running

and other reasons, on a treadmill, puffing harder than others up from sliding further down the job market exchange.

the union leaders included are talking new effort to expand—principally but not

exclusively in the sun-belt states along the Southern tier of the country, where low pay and an anti-union climate have lured industries and thus jobs away from the unions' historic strongholds in the industrialized Midwest and Northeast.

The AFL-CIO recently set up a special organizing coordinating committee and made a number of individual efforts.

The stepped-up interest was caused by a coalescing of forces rather than a single development, according to Al Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director.

Hands-Off Policy

Among them, said Mr. Zack, is optimism stemming from the arrival of a Democratic administration that the unions helped elect, a decline in union infighting, an infusion of new blood in leadership ranks of many unions and a gradual mellowing of Southern hostility toward unions.

Already some gains have been made in the South, including a potentially far-reaching agreement by General Motors with the United Auto Workers in November not to fight unionization, a neutrality pledge has been won from American Motors, Deere & Co. and smaller



George Meany

nation's second largest textile maker (after Burlington) and one of the premier union fighters.

The boycott campaign has enlisted the support of civil rights groups and is moving into full swing. Although it has yet to produce perceptible results, union leaders said they are confident of an eventual victory that will, as they put it, "unlock the door" to the South as a whole.

"It's not just symbolic," said Jacob Shinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTWU). "Stevens is the power structure of the South's dominant industry, he said.

Changes Sought

On top of this, organized labor, backed by an 880,000 AFL-CIO war chest, is mounting a major campaign to win congressional approval of basic changes in labor laws to make it easier to organize workers and win collective bargaining agreements.

These changes include repeal of legislation authorizing state right-to-work laws banning union shops, which all Southern states have adopted to help keep the unions at bay, as well as heavier penalties for labor-law violations. They also seek expedited election procedures.

None of this will be easy. J.P. Stevens has been outfox-

ing the textile unions since it was made their No. 1 target 14 years ago. The drive in Congress got off to a stuttering start when the House unexpectedly torpedoed labor's first bill for the year—a measure to expand union picketing rights at construction sites.

And the future was not brightened when Democratic leaders in both houses served notice that they will not even dock the right-to-work repeal effort. Moreover, the Carter administration has refused to play by Mr. Meany's rules on appointments, some economic decisions, the minimum wage and import restrictions.

But the real problems appear to grow out of the labor movement and the economy in which it operates as the experience of the last 20 years indicates.

Nonunionized Sector

Over the years unions did add new members to their ranks, but they grew nowhere nearly as fast as the nonunionized sector of the economy. "It took a helluva lot of organizing just to stand still," Mr. Zack said.

Most of the big industries—autos, steel, rails—were organized early. As technology and imports reduced industrial jobs, Mr. Zack said that imports alone cost 1 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

member lower house and a 207-member Senate.

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Curfew Is Eased in Pakistan

As Calm Returns to Cities

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 25 (AP).—No major political violence was reported anywhere in the country today as residents of three of Pakistan's largest cities under martial law were permitted to leave their homes to shop, while in a fourth city a five-day-old curfew was lifted.

The cities under martial law—Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad—were reported peaceful after a weekend of riots and clashes with police that left at least 34 persons dead.

Calm also prevailed today in Lyallpur, Sialkot and Bahawalnagar, where curfews had been imposed last week to stem the wave of anti-government disorders.

The government lifted a curfew in Bahawalnagar in view of the "normalcy prevailing there," an official announcement said.

The demonstrations began about six weeks ago following national elections that returned Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his ruling Pakistan People's party to power. The opposition Pakistan National Alliance claimed that the elections had been rigged and demanded that Mr. Bhutto resign.

Woman Leader Seized

In Lahore, the capital of Punjab Province, a prominent woman leader of the Pakistan National Alliance was arrested today in a continuing nationwide crackdown on the opposition group.

Segum Shahen Ramey is the wife of a former chief minister of the Punjab Province, Moham-

med Sanif Ramey, who previously broke away from the Pakistan People's party and joined the opposition.

No details or reason for the arrest—made under emergency laws—were made known. Yesterday, police arrested 43 leaders of the opposition.

In Rawalpindi and Islamabad today, leaders of seven student organizations formed a single front, known as the Pakistan Student Alliance, and criticized police excesses against the opposition.

The front also protested the government's continued closure of all educational institutions since March 13 to prevent students from participating in the recent anti-government agitation.

Envoy Fired

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 25 (Reuters).—The Pakistani government said last night that it had fired its ambassador in Cairo after financial irregularities had been uncovered in the embassy there.

In Cairo, the ambassador, Ahmed Saad El-Khann, 52, denied the allegation and said he had resigned to protest Mr. Bhutto's policies.

Mr. El-Khann is a veteran of the Pakistani political scene who served the government of the late Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, ousted following a 1973 election in which Mr. Bhutto's followers took power.

Nation Is Facing Bankruptcy

War Perils Banks' Efforts to Rescue Zaire

By Don Oberdorfer
and Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI)—The fighting in Zaire's Shaba Province threatens to destroy efforts by 98 U.S. and foreign banks to rescue that country from international bankruptcy in order to collect on loan payments that are long overdue.

Months of negotiations led to an agreement signed at the Bank of England Nov. 5 by representatives of the world's leading commercial banks and Samiya Pida Ndagui, head of

Zaire's central bank. In return for a promise of stringent austerity and other tough conditions by Zaire, New York's First National City Bank (Citibank) agreed to make "best efforts" to raise \$250 million more in international money markets to revive the African nation's economy.

Bankers Trust Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust and several other banks were doubtful at the time of signing that the deal could be successfully implemented. The skeptics are much more pessimistic now that fighting has broken out in Zaire's copper-producing area. Even senior officials of Citibank, the sponsors of the rescue plan, said the financing is impossible until the war in Shaba is settled.

Unless the country can be saved by a speedy military victory or a large infusion of foreign aid, Zaire is likely to become the first nation in recent years to be declared in default of its debts to the world's commercial banks—in other words, bankrupt.

Serious Danger

The financial collapse of Zaire—which owes \$3 billion in foreign debts, including \$500 million in commercial bank loans—could be absorbed without serious danger to any single lender or to the international financial system, experts believe. However, the impact of a country going broke could extend far beyond the sums involved.

There is fear that a Zairian bankruptcy would be a blow to public and investor confidence in major commercial banks, which have made large and still-growing loans to foreign governments and enterprises. Several U.S. banks now make more than half their annual profits from overseas lending. The loans from big banks to little countries, many of them in questionable financial condition, have been a novel feature of the world economic scene since it was thrown into disorder three years ago when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) raised prices.

Zaire's troubles also illustrate the potential effect of foreign policy on private overseas investments. While New York bankers maintain that they ask no favors of the U.S. government in protecting their financial stakes in Zaire, there is no doubt that the presence of U.S. capital is a factor in Washington's decision-making.

In asking Congress 18 months ago to approve \$60 million in emergency economic aid for Zaire, Edward Mulcahy, then deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, cited the threat to U.S. financial interests as a reason. In the current troubles, both Washington and Wall Street are well aware that the private investments in Zaire are under attack with explicit U.S. government encouragement.

Views Exchanged

Citibank's specialist on Zaire, vice-president Hamilton Meserve, has been spending one day each week in Washington recently exchanging views and information with the State and Treasury Departments, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and other agencies. Mr. Meserve said he speaks almost daily by telephone with "my counterpart," the State Department's Zaire expert, Edward Marks.

There is "reasonable coordination" between the banks and the government, a State Department official said. "Our interests are not identical but they are not opposed and they are not separate." Former U.S. officials in Zaire play significant roles on behalf of private business. For example, the former CIA station chief in Kinshasa, Larry Devlin, who is reputed to have helped install President Mobutu Sese Seko in power in 1965, is the Zaire representative for New York entrepreneur Maurice Tempelman, reportedly for close to \$100,000 yearly.

Enormous Reserves

Zaire is reported to have 74 per cent of the world's industrial

diamond reserves and 28 per cent of the known reserves of cobalt. (The United States imports nearly all its cobalt, which is essential to the metals, space and nuclear power industries, and half the imports come from Zaire). In addition, the country has enormous deposits of copper—its major export—and of many other ores.

Beginning about 1970, President Mobutu led the country into an ambitious program of development—and of borrowing and spending outside money. "Calling all American investors, industrialists, merchants," proclaimed Zaire's full-page ads in U.S. publications offering "unprecedented opportunities to extract and process its fantastic mineral resources."

Dozens of U.S. firms responded, backed up by government-guaranteed loans from the Export-Import Bank and commercial loans from private banks. Starting with a 1970 syndicated loan led by New York's Bankers Trust, the private banks also extended large "balance-of-payments" loans to Zaire's government—in effect, direct support for the national treasury which has been controlled personally by President Mobutu.

The bubble burst in 1975 with a sudden drop in the world price of copper and the closing of Zaire's best outlet to markets—the Benguela railroad running through war-torn Angola. With little foreign money coming in, Zaire stopped making payments on the huge debts it piled up during the spending boom. Banks seeking to collect often received no reply at all to increasingly insistent inquiries about the payments due.

Club of Paris

In June officials of 11 governments including the United States met at the French Foreign Ministry to "reschedule" the debts Zaire owed to their national treasuries. This Club of Paris agreement allowed Zaire a delay of up to 10 years in payments due in 1975 and last year to the foreign governments. The agreement did not cover Zaire's debts to commercial banks, although a clause reportedly promised (to the banks' discomfort) that commercial bank adjustments would be made "on a comparable basis."

The 13 "agent banks" which had led the way in arranging worldwide Zaire loans by 98 banks sent a message to Zaire in August demanding a meeting with government officials to discuss their money. The agent banks—6 American, 3 French, 2 British, a Belgian and a Japanese—had met in London four months earlier to press their case together. The loans involved in these discussions totaled \$375 million, most of them to be repaid in the middle and late 1970s.

Early in September the representatives of the banks met in London for the first time with Zaire's officials, headed by its central bank governor. To the bankers' dismay, he asked for an even better deal than the credit-to-government deal given him—not 10 years but a 15-year "rescheduling" of all Zaire's private bank debts.

A series of international economic decisions involving Zaire is now pending. Most of the decisions will be deeply affected by the Shaba fighting. Last week the staff of the IMF sent the monetary fund's governing board the "stabilization program" which Mr. Mobutu signed before the Shaba fighting, with a recommendation that the plan be accepted and new "standby" funds granted.

Later this spring, the French are expected to summon another Club of Paris meeting of Zaire's governmental creditors to postpone scheduled payments of its official debt for this year. This summer, perhaps in June, the World Bank plans to convene a separate meeting of potential donor nations to contribute new development money for Zaire. The United States, France and other nations with stakes in Zaire are behind this effort.



IN PARIS—Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong waving to greeters after arriving at Orly Airport yesterday. Standing next to him is French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Vietnam Premier Visits Paris
In Bid to Renew Ties to West

PARIS, April 25 (UPI)—Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong today began a four-day official visit to France, in what was regarded as the start of his country's drive to open relations with the West.

The visit started 10 days before Vietnamese and U.S. negotiators meet here to normalize relations between their countries after a decade of war which ended two years ago.

The French government expects to launch a political offensive to establish friendly relations with Laos and Cambodia as well and to extend its influence in Southeast Asia, officials said.

France also wants to arrange major industrial deals with Vietnam, including joint ventures to exploit oil resources off the Vietnamese coast.

Mr. Dong had a first round of talks with Prime Minister Raymond Barre immediately after his arrival on the first visit to the West by a Hanoi leader since the end of the Vietnamese war.

While Mr. Dong and Mr. Barre were meeting, about 1,500 Vietnamese gathered a mile away, at the Place de la Concorde, to denounce the Vietnamese leader's visit.

Respect Human Rights

The protesters unfurled banners reading: "Ban on Respect Human Rights," "Vietnam Communists Are Murderers," and "Helsinki Is Flouted in Vietnam."

The demonstrators handed out leaflets demanding the abolition of re-education camps and the immediate release of political prisoners.

"This visit gives a new and decisive impetus to the development of relations between our two countries in all fields," Mr. Dong told Mr. Barre.

"As France and Vietnam settle once and for all problems left over from the past, we are both destined to work together and open a new chapter in our relations on the basis of mutual respect and advantage," he said.

Both sides agree on one major problem: The growth sector of the job market has recently been in the white-collar work force and these workers have historically been difficult for unions to organize.

But it is among public employees—white-collar teachers as well as blue-collar garbage collectors—that unions have been making their only real gains in recent years.

If it were not for public-employee unions, whose ranks have more than tripled in the last two decades, organized labor would have been losing ground even faster than it has.

Between 1968 and 1974, for instance, union workers in manufacturing declined from 9.2 million to 9.1 million, while unionized public employees grew from 2.2 million to 2.9 million, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Moreover, once strictly professional associations like the National Education Association have become more and more like unions and grown in the process. The NEA's membership is now 1.7 million, up from just over 1 million 10 years ago.

Almost all other industrialized nations have a higher level of unionization despite similar trends in the labor force.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unionized percentage of the work force is 30 in Britain, 41 in West Germany, 35 in Japan and more than 60 per cent in Scandinavian countries.

Unions command 36 per cent of the nonfarm force in Canada, according to Canadian figures. In Britain, West Germany and Canada, the proportion of union workers is growing. These figures include professional associations.

Counting associations, the comparable figure for the United States was 29 per cent, as of the most recent BLS count in 1974.

Mr. Zack concedes that labor's

News Analysis

Ethiopia Ouster of Americans
Seen as Bid for Soviet Backing

By John Darton

NAIROBI, April 25 (UPI)—Ethiopia's decision to shut down a U.S. military mission and other U.S. government facilities is the most dramatic step yet in the revolutionary regime's drive to disengage from the West at a time of impending showdown with its neighbors, including Socialist Somalia. The move caught U.S. officials in Addis Ababa by surprise; they were informed of it only an hour before the announcement over the government radio.

The Marxist military government said it was closing down a military assistance advisory group, the U.S.-supported Kagnew communications station in Asmara and the office of the U.S. consul-general there, a naval medical research unit and the large U.S. Information Service office and library in the capital. U.S. staff members and their dependents, amounting to 285 persons, were given four days to leave the country.

The government's action sounded more drastic than it was. The military advisory group consisted of more than 300 Americans during the days of the late Emperor Haile Selassie, who signed a comprehensive arms agreement with the United States in 1953. But it was scaled down as the military officers who overthrew the emperor in 1974 guided the country onto an increasingly radical path. It currently has only 46 U.S. staff members.

Skeleton Crew

The technicians at Kagnew, which was once a major base in the worldwide U.S. communications system, have been reduced to a skeleton crew and would probably have been removed altogether on the expiration in September of next year of the U.S. lease. Pointing out that the U.S. aid program was not affected and that the U.S. Embassy was still functioning, an observer in Addis Ababa saw the move as simply "an effort to bring the U.S. presence down to the level of other embassies."

Still, it was a clear signal that the special relationship that existed for more than 20 years between Washington and Addis Ababa—a period during which the United States provided totally for the military needs of what it viewed as an unflinching ally in the strategic horn of Africa—was at an end.

The radio announcement raised the implication that the closures were in retaliation for the decision by the Carter administration to cut back military assistance because of human-rights violations in Ethiopia. It said there was "no need to allow the advisory group to continue since the U.S. government openly announced it had stopped military assistance to Ethiopia."

But Western diplomats noted that the Carter administration's decision was announced in February and that the only assistance so far being terminated, as of next year, was grant aid amounting to \$6 million. Regular arms sales amounting to much more are continuing.

"If that's the reason," a Western official in Addis Ababa said, "I don't see why there was such a delayed reaction." Instead, knowledgeable observers in the Ethiopian capital relate the move to a flexing of revolutionary credentials as the country seeks to place itself squarely in the Socialist bloc led by the Soviet Union.

Dependent on U.S.

Ethiopia has recently become exceedingly embarrassed by its total dependence upon U.S. armaments. The clash between rhetoric and reality is most striking at mass rallies in Revolution Square, where members of the ruling Military Council, dressed from cap to boots in U.S. military uniforms, raise clenched fists to banners reading "Thanks go home!"

Western diplomats believe that, in its search for alternate arms supplies, Ethiopia signed a secret military assistance agreement with the Soviet Union last December.

Ideology aside, Ethiopia has compelling reasons to draw itself into the Soviet orbit. Its most immediate enemy, Somalia, has been the Soviet Union's longstanding ally and gets all of its military hardware from Moscow.

According to some analysts, Ethiopia's hope is that Moscow will restrain Somalia, which is backing insurrection in Ethiopia's Somali-populated region of Ogaden. The two countries seem headed for a clash over control

of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, which lies between them and is to become independent on June 31.

Also, Ethiopia is virtually at war with its neighbor to the west, the Sudan, which has begun openly backing the secessionist movement in the northernmost Ethiopian province of Eritrea. The Sudan, as part of the conservative Arab bloc, is moving to closer ties with the United States.

U.S. Hopes for Improvement

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter voiced the hope today that the "downward drift" in U.S. relations with Ethiopia can be halted.

Cubans' Economic Troubles
They Want to Make Deal

(Continued from Page 1) economic troubles is the poverty of the island itself, its low level of natural and energy resources and its blessing and its curse—sugar. Three years ago sugar brought more than 60 cents a pound. Today it is about 10 cents a pound and recently it was as low as 7 or 8 cents.

"Seven cents is below the cost of production," Mr. Castro told the Americans during a half-hour explanation of why Cuba grows sugar instead of other food crops for its own consumption. (It is more profitable.)

The Soviet Union pays three times the current world price for Cuban sugar and Westerners say the total Soviet subsidy here runs about \$3 billion a day. But Cuba still has 2 million metric tons of possibly 2.5 million, more than a third of the crop, available for the world market.

Sugar is the nation's major export and source of hard currency.

In 1971, before a big sugar boom, Cuba's exports to the non-Communist world (mostly sugar) were valued at \$300 million. In 1974, the exports soared above \$1 billion. Last year the exports were down to \$600 million.

Cuba needs exports to buy products and technology. The nation's manufacturing ability is low: Even some of Cuba's national garment, the guayabera (guava picker) shirt, is imported from Panama, and the promotional literature for the Havana cigars is printed in Spain.

Although Cuba is short of housing, future buildings are to be kept to five stories in height, Mr. Castro said, to hold down the cost of spending foreign currency for such things as elevators.

Mr. Castro said his first priority for importing from the United States should be the trade embargo be lifted, is technology: for example, the British "a failure" Cubans say and for nickel processing, transportation, construction, agriculture, industry, textiles, plastics and food.

Tropical Climate

Importing technology has its problems, the Cubans concede. Some of it just does not work in tropical Cuba. Even in agriculture, for example, the productivity of dairy cows is discouraging, Cubans said.

But the main problem with technology transfer is restrictions imposed by the sellers. They may not allow Cubans to use the technology in production of export goods. And the Cuban population of 9 million is too small to support much production for local consumption only.

All these economic problems are pushing the Cubans into new directions. After an official told the U.S. businessmen that joint ventures were impossible, higher officials said the opposite the next day.

Contract manufacturing, payment for plants with the production from those same plants and the use of foreign capital and management talent are all possibilities Cubans told the Americans. Cuban law does not take such ventures or investments into account but over and over again the Cubans emphasized that "any proposition will be listened to."

They said that deals could be worked out with a bit of imagination. Industries such as food, candy, pulp and paper, citrus processing, auto parts and tourism were mentioned as possibilities for some type of joint enterprise.

'Stop and Think'

Tourism is another troublesome business the Cubans are being pushed into. One of them said that, "when the time comes, we will have to stop and think if it is convenient to us to have large numbers of Americans" swarming over the island.

In addition, Mr. Gomez-Trujillo said, "large investments must be made, hotels must be built and a large infrastructure must be created." And then there's the problem of devoting a good part of a socialist economy to making Americans comfortable. Nevertheless, Mr. Castro said, Cuba will move ahead to increase tourism.

While Mr. Castro and others warned that even a resumption of economic relations would not mean enormous trade immediately, he said Cuba would make "adjustments" in its own economic planning to accommodate the potential benefits of trade with the United States.

Buying from the United States

U.S. Aide Go
To Havana
Fishing Tackle

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—The United States and Cuba today resumed Havana their negotiations fishing and, for the time in 16 years, a high U.S. official was in Havana.

He is Terence Todman, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, official reason for his visit: the resumption of the fishing trade which began in New York.

The presence of the official in Havana is considered a major step toward establishment of normal relations between the two nations.

Israeli Controller
Sees Eban About
Accounts in N.Y.

JERUSALEM, April 25 (UPI)—Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban met yesterday with Israel's controller of foreign exchange to discuss a government inquiry into two bank accounts that he has in New York City.

Mr. Eban, the No. 3 man on the Labor party's election list for parliament in the general election May 17, is widely regarded as the likely choice for foreign minister if the party is successful.

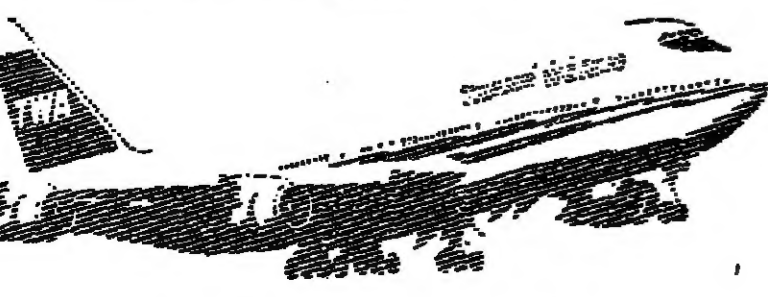
After the meeting with the controller, Dov Kanterovitz, Mr. Eban said he had given Mr. Kanterovitz "a description of the activities that I carried out on the basis of the permit accorded to me to maintain foreign currency abroad."

An Israeli Treasury official said that his office was checking to see whether Mr. Eban's transactions were in accord with the terms of the government permit. Mr. Eban received in 1967. Officials said they were having difficulty locating Mr. Eban's permit because of a poorly organized filing system. Israel canceled its outstanding permit allowing foreign accounts in 1974 because of some abuses.

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by Groups Still Study Plan

Energy Debate Gaining Pace
Voices Join on All Sides

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The public debate over President Carter's energy program is gaining momentum, with voices of oil companies and liberal congressmen being heard. The debate is being fueled by a growing concern over the nation's energy future, as the Carter administration's plan to increase oil production and conservation measures faces opposition from both sides.

Other groups, ranging from the AFL-CIO to the Senate Republican Policy Committee to American Petroleum Institute, are all vying for a role in the debate. The AFL-CIO is pushing for a more aggressive approach to conservation, while the Senate Republicans are more concerned with the impact on the economy.

But their influence will be felt on Capitol Hill, in testimony and in the mail from home. The action by Common Cause, which did not commit itself to all the details of Mr. Carter's plan, was one of the first such efforts.

nce to Cut
S. Use of
nsultants

by David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP).—Flourishing consultants in the Carter administration are the next target of a drive for efficiency.

Lance, director of the Office of Management and Administration, is sending a "simple one" to the heads of all government agencies this week, ordering them to report all current consulting contracts.

Mr. Carter's administration has been criticized for its heavy reliance on consultants. Mr. Carter himself has been accused of being a "consultant" himself, with critics arguing that he is too much of a technocrat and not enough of a leader.

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SPOKESMEN FOR INDUSTRY—Four representatives of industries concerned with energy proposals during a television appearance in Washington Sunday. From left: John Swearingen, Standard Oil of Indiana, Roy Chapin, American Motors Corp., Donham Crawford, Edison Electric Institute, and Carl Bagge, National Coal Association.

that it lacked the drama necessary to make the public believe in a crisis. He suggested that instead of a standby, 5-cent-a-gallon tax, that a 25-cent increase "might make the point," and proposed a government commitment to solar energy comparable to the space program of the 1960s.

The problem of not knowing just what was in the Carter program also caused some delay by another important group, the Senate Republicans. After demonstrating that a solid front against the tax rebate gave them more influence than their 38 members would have in the ordinary run of congressional events, the Republicans worked on their own approach quietly for some time. They originally hoped to unveil it before Mr. Carter announced his but last week they found they could not agree on just how heavily to emphasize conservation and production, and decided to wait until the Carter plan was out.

They will try to finish work this week but it is clear they will stress the view that the government has too big a role under the Carter program. Instead, the general thrust will emphasize freeing oil and gas from controls and letting prices rise, but with greater profits going to industries, as a spur to production. The idea of more taxes on cars and gasoline will get little or no support.

The ADA will debate the whole issue at its national convention here starting May 5 but its national director, Leon Shull, predicted that the impact on the poor—even if eventually cushioned by tax rebates—would be a major concern, along with "the ill-gotten gains of the oil companies" and the issue of breaking them up.

Mr. Shull accused Mr. Carter of forgetting his campaign commitments on breaking up the oil companies.

A more mixed set of reactions is likely to come from the AFL-CIO when its council meets here May 4. While a detailed study of the proposals is being put together, George Meany, the AFL-CIO president, praised the emphasis on conservation and shifting to coal last week but said that raising energy prices through taxation was "rationing by price, which bears its heaviest burden on low and middle-income families."

Frank Pollara, an aide to Mr. Meany who specializes in energy, said the federation was inclined toward "mandatory conservation—not just telling people to turn down their thermostats," and also felt that there had to be some efforts toward greater energy production, especially in the nuclear field.

Industry Objections
WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—The head of a big oil company, John Swearingen of Standard Oil of Indiana, contended yesterday that President

type of "implied contract" is developing between parents and children. The parents sacrifice less for and expect less from their children. Sixty-seven per cent believe that children do not have an obligation to their parents regardless of what the parents have done for them.

Mr. Yankelovich said the parents surveyed believe that adults should have a life of their own—even if it means spending less time with the children. Almost two-thirds disagree with the idea that parents should stay together for the sake of the children, even if they are not happy. Children aged 6 to 12 who were interviewed for the survey disagreed. Only 49 per cent said parents should separate if they are not happy.

The New Breed
Mr. Yankelovich said the pollsters found two types of families: "new breed" and "traditionalist." The new breed, representing 49 per cent of those surveyed, are

People in Authority
Fifty-six per cent said they doubted that the people in authority know best but they still wanted to teach the concept to their children. Forty-seven per cent doubted that people are basically honest but wanted their children to accept it. Other

There was little difference between the traditionalists and the new-style families when it came to values they wanted their children to hold. Ninety-one per cent of the traditionalists and 89 per cent of the new breed said they wanted to teach the youngsters the concept of duty before pleasure, for example. Seventy-one per cent of the traditionalists and 72 per cent of the new breed said children should learn that sex outside marriage is wrong.

Drug Smuggler's Suicide
MONS, Belgium, April 25 (Reuters).—A young Frenchman carrying 100 grams of hashish flung himself to his death from a Brussels-Paris train near here when approached by a customs officer, police said.

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EGNATIA-APPIA-POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA

Lacks Funds, Authority

U.S. Agency Says 74,000 Risk Cancer, Fails to Inform Them

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—A federal health agency has not informed tens of thousands of U.S. workers whose names it has collected that they have been exposed to substances known to cause cancer, even though early warnings can result in cures or prolonged life.

The names and addresses of the 74,000 workers, who stand a far greater chance of developing cancer than the general public, have been gathered in scores of statistical research projects undertaken by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health during the last five years.

The head of the institute, Dr. John Finklea, said the workers had not been informed of the risks they face partly because his agency lacked the necessary funds and authority and partly because of his belief that notification without an effective follow-up system "might do more harm than good."

Dr. Finklea, a physician, said that further institute studies would probably identify 120,000 more workers who were at risk and that the question of what the government should do to help them was one of the major pending national health issues.

"The Best You Can"
"Of course I am concerned," he said. "But the problem far exceeds my personal or even NIOSH's ability to do much about it. Given the present circumstances, you try to do the best you can and hope that others will do the same."

The institute's responsibility for gathering data on those exposed to dangerous substances was discussed in a memorandum April 8 by Dr. Kenneth Bridford, head of the agency's Office of Extramural Coordination and Special Projects.

Dr. Bridford said that if a government agency, corporation or union possessed the names of workers "whom they knew were at risk of cancer and if they did not notify the workers of this risk, then all parties could conceivably be liable should any of these workers subsequently develop cancer."

"Tested in Courts"
Dr. Finklea, asked in an interview whether the institute's inaction was in conflict with his professional responsibilities as a physician, replied, "That question is being tested in the courts."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the institute's parent agency, is being sued by 400 asbestos workers on the grounds that they have contracted asbestosis because the government failed to give them timely warning about this frequently fatal lung disease.

One of the dozens of research

Bomb Kills a Janitor

At Washington Airport

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—A small time bomb planted inside a workman's toolbox exploded in a locker room at Washington National Airport last weekend, killing a janitor. The motive was unknown and there were no suspects.

The pipe bomb caused little damage to the airport and did not affect operations. Airport director James Murphy said there had been few bomb threats at Washington airports in recent weeks.

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For 40th Anniversary

Children of Guernica Recall, In Art, Horrors of the Raid

By Stanley Meisler

GUERNICA, Spain, April 25.—It will be 40 years tomorrow since German bombers destroyed Guernica during the Spanish Civil War and the image of that horror is still being depicted in art.

In 1937, Picasso symbolized the wanton destruction of the innocent in his enormous canvas called "Guernica."

Now the schoolchildren of Guernica are exhibiting their artwork in commemoration of the event—a series of brightly colored crayon and ink drawings on cheap paper, crammed with images of death and destruction.

In scores of drawings, these children, 6 to 12 years of age, have depicted planes diving, bombs dropping, houses burning, people dying, civilians fleeing. In one drawing, a Nazi German and a Spanish follower of Franco clasp hands over the rubble of Guernica. In another drawing, Guernica is no more than an array of cracked brown pieces, like a jigsaw puzzle. Some younger children draw their German planes with crude stick lines. Some older children draw their victims like replicas of Picasso's distorted, tormented figures.

In their own way, the drawings of the children are as terrifying as the canvas of Picasso. He created his painting to make sure that history would not forget the destruction of Guernica. The children created their little drawings because their parents want to make sure that Guernica never forgets that destruction.

The exhibition of elementary school art is part of a series of commemorative acts that will end tomorrow with a mass for the victims of the attack. It is the first time in four decades that the Spanish government has permitted such ceremonies and the permission was granted reluctantly. Although Franco died more than a year ago, Guernica is still a delicate issue in Spain.

After a round-table discussion by historians yesterday on the causes of the raid, the commemorative committee of Guernica issued a demand, endorsed by five historians, that the Spanish government make "a public retraction" of the Franco era until the government allowed a Spanish historian in 1970 to publish a book that admitted the destruction by the Condor Legion but claimed that the Germans had planned and executed the raid without clearing it with Franco or his officers. This version is still the accepted one in Spain.

But at the round-table discussion in Guernica yesterday, Spanish historian Angel Vinas read translations of German documents that said the raid was planned and executed by the Condor Legion but claimed that the Germans had planned and executed the raid without clearing it with Franco or his officers. This version is still the accepted one in Spain.

Basques and warn them that the same thing could happen to Bilbao, the main Basque city. As a result, Bilbao was not defended.

The raid on Guernica is considered a milestone in modern military history—the first attempt to destroy an undefended town systematically and thus terrorize the civilian population. It occurred during the closing weeks of the successful campaign by the army of Franco to conquer the northern Basque provinces that had sided with the Spanish Republic during the Civil War. The instrument was the Condor Legion, sent by Hitler to serve as the air wing of Franco's army.

On the clear afternoon of April 26, 1937, waves of Heinkel, Junkers and Messerschmitts dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on Guernica and strafed the streets.

The raid, which began at 4:30 p.m., is said to have lasted more than three hours. In all, 43 planes took part, dropping 100,000 pounds of bombs. Most of Guernica, a town then of 7,000—now 19,000—was left burning.

Since some of the wounded died in Bilbao later and Franco's troops took bodies from the rubble of the town when they marched in three days later, it has never been clear how many Spaniards died in the raid. Estimates have ranged from a dozen to 1,600, often depending on the political bias of the analyst.

Hugh Thomas, the British historian of the Spanish Civil War, has accepted an estimate of 1,600.

In its first reaction, the Franco propaganda office accused "Red hordes" in the Republican Army of setting fire to Guernica "with the demonic intention of accusing their enemy of doing it and thus provoking general indignation among the conquered and demoralized Basques."

The Franco line was so difficult to maintain that his propagandists changed it continually. Later, they admitted some bombing but insisted that the destructive fire was set not by incendiary bombs but by "the Red hordes."

The revisions continued during the Franco era until the government allowed a Spanish historian in 1970 to publish a book that admitted the destruction by the Condor Legion but claimed that the Germans had planned and executed the raid without clearing it with Franco or his officers. This version is still the accepted one in Spain.

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MEMORIES—Two survivors of the German bombing of Guernica stand beneath a poster commemorating the event yesterday 40 years after the Spanish Civil War attack. They are Mario Guerniguera, left, and Asensio Bilbao.

ments that contradicted any theory of sole German responsibility.

Mr. Vinas said that the Condor Legion was directly dependent on orders from Franco or his staff, that Gen. Emilio Mola, the Francoist commander in the north, had informed the Germans of his intention to destroy the industrial potential of the Basque lands and that the German general staff in Berlin had no inkling before hand of the Guernica raid.

"There is no way to extricate the Nationalists (Francoists) from responsibility in this case," Mr. Vinas said.

Los Angeles Times.

Japan Puts Plutonium Plant In Use Despite U.S. Opposition

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 25.—Japan yesterday began operating its first experimental fast-breeder reactor, signaling its determination to proceed with the use of plutonium for nuclear-power development.

The reactor, which was developed primarily by Japan itself but with the help of what a U.S. Embassy official called "a large cooperative program" with the United States, began to generate heat power after a 40-day process of cautious insertion of plutonium and uranium fuel.

The move served notice to President Carter that Japan has no intention of abandoning plans to employ plutonium, which can be used to produce nuclear bombs.

Souke Uno, director of the Science and Technology Agency, spelled out that message in a special announcement issued as the reactor, called Joyo ("Eternal Sunshine") reached "criticality."

A fast-breeder reactor not only uses plutonium, which Mr. Carter has urged all nations to refrain from producing or using commercially, but it also produces more plutonium in the process.

Talk With Carter

Premier Takeo Fukuda marked the occasion by declaring on a visit to the city of Tokyo that he intends to meet Mr. Carter privately during next month's economic summit meeting in London and will renew Japan's appeal for U.S. permission to proceed with plans to reprocess spent nuclear fuel into plutonium.

Mr. Fukuda also indicated that he intended to bring up the issue in the summit meeting itself. The starting up of the fast-breeder reactor, a technically difficult task involving the use of highly sensitive coolants, occurred 12 years after construction began on the project at Oarai, northeast of Tokyo.

The plutonium used to begin the reactor operations yesterday was obtained with U.S. approval for reprocessing in plants in Britain and France.

U.S. Leader's Stand

Mr. Carter has not yet issued a final ruling on what he has in mind for Japan but he did make it known to Premier Fukuda at a summit meeting between the two leaders in Washington March 21-22 that he did not want Japan to create plutonium in reprocessing or use it in fast-breeder reactors.

Although Mr. Carter appeared to backtrack in recognizing on April 7 what he called Japan's "right" to proceed with reprocessing, U.S.-Japan negotiations have failed to produce a U.S. go-ahead.

A clause in a U.S.-Japan nuclear agreement allowed Japan to obtain all the enriched uranium used in commercial power stations here. The clause gives the United States the right to veto the use of any spent fuel for reprocessing into plutonium. That provision, which is not duplicated in U.S. agreements with Canada, the European Atomic Energy Community or the International Atomic Energy Agency, means that Japan must get U.S. approval to proceed with reprocessing.

Los Angeles Times.

Dutch Red Party Signals Return To Soviet Orbit

MOSCOW, April 25 (Reuters).—The Dutch Communist party, which for some years refused to maintain any links with Moscow, has signaled that it is moving back into the Soviet orbit despite a trend in the opposite direction among other Western European parties.

The signal was given in a joint statement issued here and published in the Soviet party newspaper Pravda on talks between Dutch Communist leaders and two of the Kremlin's top ideological officials.

The statement said the Dutch party, once a strong critic of Soviet handling of political dissenters, "is giving a strong rebuff to the clandestine campaign being waged by bourgeois propaganda agencies."

Dutch Communists, it added in a clear reference to Western criticism of the Soviet bloc's record on human rights, "also condemn attempts by reactionary circles to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries."

The Soviet representatives at the talks were Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Politburo, and party secretary Boris Ponomarev. The Dutch delegation was headed by party president Henk Hoekstra and former president Paul de Groot.

Eight-Nation Conference Held Blue Danube Getting 'Redder' As East Bloc Boats Dominate

By Paul Hofmann

BUDAPEST, April 25 (NYT).—Experts from the eight countries that are washed by the Danube River are gathered here to discuss shipping on the waterway and the prospect clearly is an even stronger Soviet-bloc role.

It has long been a commonplace to say that the Danube is not blue but red. As more and more boats, barges and barge fleets fly the flag of the Soviet Union or those of its allies are plying the river, the Danube is becoming even redder.

What Moscow really wants is access for its riverboats to the Rhine, a West German observer here said. "By 1985 the Russians will be able to sail from Odessa to Rotterdam by way of the Danube and the Rhine-Danube Canal." The canal, now under construction, will improve an already existing waterway linking the navigable stretch of a Rhine tributary, the Main River, with the Danube.

It's Actually Brown

Shipping on the Danube now looks sluggish compared with the busy traffic on the Rhine. One may stand for half an hour on one of Budapest's bridges without seeing any movement on the river. On the Rhine near Bonn or Cologne the interval between boats passing by is minutes or seconds.

The color of the water streaming by here is actually not blue.

New Lock Planned

Czechoslovakia and Hungary have agreed to build a similar Danube lock north of Győr, about halfway between Bratislava and Budapest. Construction is scheduled to begin in 1980. Hungarian planners say the intention is to make the Danube from the Black Sea estuary to Bavaria navigable for 1,500-ton craft. This is the type of boats that the Soviet Union wants to use for in-depth penetration of West European markets through the future Danube-Rhine connection.

There is also a projected linkup of the Danube, the Seine and the Rhine, using sections of the Rhine, Seine and Moselle Rivers. If France went through with plans for a Rhine-Rhone canal, Soviet-bloc barges could in a dozen years or so sail from the Danube to Paris and Le Havre.

The Hungarian State Office for Water Economy estimates that the cost of Danube transportation is, per ton of merchandise, one-third of shipping by rail and one-fifth of shipping by long-distance truck. The five-year plans of all six Communist-governed Danubian countries call for greatly intensified river navigation.

United Press International.

RESCUE TUBE—A Japanese-made safety chute demonstrated in Munich on the wall of a 20-st building. Made of elastic nylon and spun glass, it provides an escape for as many as 20 persons a minute.

United Press International.

Fears Overoptimism on Peace

Carter Grooms Hussein, Warns on Mideast

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—President Carter welcomed King Hussein of Jordan to the White House today and warned against overoptimism in the search for a Middle East peace settlement.

With the King at his side on the White House South Lawn, the President said, "It would be a mistake to be too optimistic in view of the long-standing divisions between the Arabs and Israelis."

But King Hussein, who is one of his frequent trips to the United States, said, "Jordan is ready to play its full part in the quest for a just and lasting settlement" and "a final resolution of the problems of the Middle East."

The welcoming ceremony was abbreviated, because the King is on a "working visit." Unlike ceremonies during visits of other foreign leaders to the White House this year, no small flags were handed out for the crowd on the lawn and there was no review of military troops.

Advice and Counsel

Mr. Carter, who met after the ceremony with King Hussein in private in the Oval Office, said that he would seek advice and counsel "on how our own country might play a role" in bringing together the opposing factions in the Middle East.

Mr. Carter called King Hussein one of the "staunch friends and permanent allies" of the United States.

"We have a very good group of moderate leaders," Mr. Carter told the King as they posed for photographs at the start of their meeting in the Oval Office.

However, the President said of efforts to reach a settlement: "If we fail this year, it's going to be very difficult to marshal an effort next year."

King Hussein and Mr. Carter spent 75 minutes together, although the White House said, "It was not a decision-making session. It was designed to explore possible solutions."

Hussein Pessimistic About Peace Chances

By Stuart Auerbach

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Alexander Semmler

KINGSTON, N.Y., April 25 (UPI).—Alexander Semmler, 76, who composed and conducted music and served as piano soloist for the Columbia Broadcasting System from the early 1930s until 1951, and who wrote hundreds of musical scores for television, radio and motion pictures, died in a hospital here yesterday.

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United Press International.

By Susan Heller Anderson

owner opens his chateau
public, he is entitled to
nearly 95 per cent of
ance costs, plus whatever
it of his pocket for large

Mr. de Vogüé maintains that such commercialism is 'the' only hope. He inherited Vaux in 1967 and opened it to the public the following year. "When I opened it, my wife said I should have a more professional attitude," he recalled in an earlier interview. He has been relentless in publicizing Vaux, printing brochures for tourist offices, hounding the lo-

The Grand Salon at Vaux-le-Vicomte, about 40 kilometers southeast of Paris.

Other chateau owners are heeding his advice to give up on the government, both for help in stimulating tourism and for financial aid for the castles. But, rather than sell their properties to alleviate the financial crunch, they are out hustling tourists themselves.

"We've always opened to the public—it's part of our background," Mrs. Raindre said. She and Mr. de Yturbe have about 30,000 visitors a year at each house and charge \$ francs a head for adults. Mrs. Raindre esti-

insisted. Mr. de Vogüé said, "If I can make Vaux self-supporting during my lifetime, I'll have done my job."

"What we have is for future generations," Mrs. de Labriffe said. "We're just links in a chain."

After its Paris season, the Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow will give three performances at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, with "Giselle" scheduled for April 26 and "Swan Lake" for April 30 and May 1.

The ballet of the Lyons Opera will stage an all-Barok program for eight performances from April 27 to May 8 with Vittorio Biagi's choreography of "The Miraculous Mandarin" and choreographies of Adolfo Andrago set to the Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion and to the Dance Suite. Sylvain Cambreling will be the conductor. Germain Casado is responsible for sets and costumes, and Claude Tissier for the

Exhibitions of the graphic collection of the Albertina in Vienna during May include one of Rubens's drawings, from the Albertina's own collection, to mark the 400th anniversary of the birth of the artist, and one of the drawings of Maria Lassnig, a representative of the Austrian avant-garde now resident in New York.

79, Faubourg Saint-Honoré - Paris 8^e - Tél. 266.69.52

3v David Stevens

project is a tricky one to fê." The burlesque humor tee." to make its full effect depend on a familiarity: the tics and mannerisms of the *tragédie lyrique* of the 17th century. "Platté" takes such baroque formulas and sets the accents to create a style in which the humor grows out of the music and text rather than from the grotesque situation. *This latter has* with Jupiter curing Juvénat by wooing the vain, stupid swamp nymph queen of the frogs.

Musically, this production is not enrolled in the school of purist baroque reconstruction, which in any case would be quite beyond the resources of any modern opera company. René Viellier's version of the score is a respectful reconstitution for modern orchestra, and it was played by a reduced ensemble (eight first

violins) of the Opera's orchestra. Michel Piasson's conducting emphasized Rameau's masculine vigor.

The singers, however, attacked their roles in a wild variety of styles, with results that were often vocal chaos. Aside from Senechal, only Charles Burles, the excellent tenor Mercure, gave notice of prior acquaintance with Rameau. Roger Soyer emitted majestic sounds as the callous Jupiter and the other men sang agreeably enough, but on the whole the women let the side down badly. The chorus, installed in the proscenium boxes and lowest balcony, sang with more vigor than finesse.

By Alan Blyth

At his command, Voltaire and Rameau, two of the court's leading talents in the artistic field, were asked to prepare an entertainment. The path of the collaboration did not run smoothly, Voltaire having some scathing things to say about the composer. No wonder the performance turned out only a partial success 230 years ago, although the results did please the king.

The reasons for its revival to-day seem somewhat slim; Rameau's music is charming but slight and unimportant, while Voltaire's words for the musical numbers are trite indeed. But perhaps it would be unfair to judge his contribution from what we heard, because the play, with its elaborate plot, was perhaps mercifully, completely omitted, leaving us with only the most tedious of song-and-dance acts and no story at all.

instruments, or copies thereof, whose sound was a bit dim for such large surroundings. His attempt tended to be cerebral and over-lyrical. The one longed for was the trio of England's own Rameau authority, John Eliot Gardiner. On the other hand, one wished more singers had come over from France, for the standard of the French last night was often poor. Exceptions were Christiane Issartel, who does indeed hail from Paris, and Yara Ibel, a Trinidad-born Syrian, who seized her meager chances to reveal a soprano of some consequence. Browne, the tenor with the lion's share of the solos, sang with style, but his light, slightly bleaty timbre was rather lost in the large house.

In the right milieu, this carefully prepared effort may prove more telling, so it is good news that it is to be seen at Versailles's Théâtre Royal on June 15, after which it moves to the Bastille (Schneitzler in Luxembourg) and finally Charles V's palace at Granada. In all those surroundings its courtly quality will do doubt seem more appropriate.

LONDON, April 25 (AP).—The highest ticket prices ever charged for a regular orchestral concert in London were announced today for appearances here in June by Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. Karajan will conduct the Berlin Philharmonic at the Royal Festival Hall on June 13 and 15 in Beethoven and Mahler programs.

Ticket prices start at £2 (\$3.40) and go up to £15, a record for London. Prices here seldom exceed £10.

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glimmering harmonies are evoked by hand-painted silk ensemble, the be-Tube, sold exclusively at Knap.

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Gromyko in India

The visit of the Soviet Union's foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, to India is not without significance for all of Asia. But it would be difficult to guess at the exact results of the journey. For the Indian association with its neighbor (at one remove) to the north has been hard-headed and practical, with a very capitalist concern for real estate. And while the government of India has changed much with the defeat of Mrs. Gandhi, its strategic position has hardly been altered by the advent of Mr. Desai to the prime ministry.

Under Prime Minister Nehru, India's chief strategic concern was the existence of Pakistan and the arguments over such borderlands as Kashmir. Nehru—with Chou En-lai—argued for the peaceful co-existence of various ideologies until one of them—Chou En-lai—took over part of India's northeast frontier. This brought an at least temporary improvement in relations between the United States and India, but over the long haul the persistent rivalry between the Soviet Union and China led India to closer ties with the former, which were embodied into a treaty by Mrs. Gandhi at the time of the Bangladesh war. The United States, at that time, "tilted" its neutrality toward Pakistan, although it is clear enough that it was not the fate of Bangladesh, the former East Pakistan, that troubled Washington, but

rather the possibility that India might take over all of the Moslem state. At any rate, Moscow was closer to New Delhi than Washington.

In his attacks on Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Desai spoke of the need for India to return to the principle of nonalignment, something which, in fact, Indira Gandhi seemed to have been drifting toward in the latter days of her emergency reign. But India has built up lines to the Soviet Union with respect to arms and industries; articulate Indians have long been suspicious of the United States—and both Pakistan and China remain.

It would seem, therefore, that the Gromyko mission will have a good deal in its favor, despite the oratory of the recent campaign. India has a friendship treaty with Moscow which is not likely to be disavowed. In other words, the gains which the Soviet Union seems to be making in Ethiopia (although there the situation is far more confused and the strategic elements—the Sudan and Somalia—far more complex) are not likely to be wiped out in New Delhi. But the situation may well be tempered. Both India and Ethiopia have other considerations than strategic; both may well fear the lack of a fall of rain rather than the fact of a fall of bombs. There is room in both areas for positive diplomacy—for, to use that much abused word, détente.

Stepping Back From Ethiopia

Usually when a foreign government sharply reduces the American presence and kicks out most U.S. officials, it is cause for a certain dismay. But in the case of Ethiopia, which announced such actions over the weekend, it may be something of a blessing. The reason is that the military government now seated in Addis Ababa is in deep trouble and, since there does not seem to be much the United States can or perhaps ought to do to help out, it might as well keep its head down. U.S. diplomacy was headed in that direction anyway. The Ethiopians have accelerated the pace.

It was not always so. Through the cold-war decades, Washington supported Emperor Haile Selassie, who in turn offered himself as an African political partner and provided rights to a major communications base in Asmara. But three years ago the emperor's domestic misrule caught up with him, and he was overthrown. It was chiefly his successors' need for American arms that kept them tied to Washington. Almost inevitably, once they made other military connections—with the Soviet Union for equipment, with Cuba for advisers—they started breaking the U.S. connection. The Carter administration's public attack on their human-rights record seems to have been the last straw.

Does it matter much? For supporting Addis Ababa, which faces a serious secessionist challenge from its Red Sea province of Eritrea, the Russians and Cubans will win respect from some Africans, suspicion from others. Neighboring Somalia, until now a

Soviet client, is being ardently wooed back into the anti-Marxist camp by Saudi Arabia, among others. Moscow presumably hopes for access to the port of Djibouti in the Territory of the Afars and Issas, tucked up between Ethiopia and Somalia, on the Gulf of Aden, on which France is about to confer independence. But the chronic turmoil and instability in the region make any foreign power's "strategic" gains there of dubious value and performance. There is no reason and, given due American discretion, not much likelihood of a great-power confrontation, even through proxies.

The United States has a large and necessary interest in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the southern African racial struggle. But in the horn of Africa, as in Zaire and the other corners of the continent where neither of these questions intrudes, the United States would do well to step back from high visibility or direct involvement. Various other foreigners will come in: the Russians in Ethiopia, the Saudis in Somalia, the French and Moroccans in Zaire, and so on. It would be infinitely preferable if Africans were more prepared to solve their own political problems. But their weakness and their divisions practically ensure that, in conflict situations, they will seek or receive outside patronage. The United States should do what it can diplomatically to localize, and ease, these conflicts. But the thrust of its policy should be to help those Africans ready to be helped to tend to their immense economic and social cares.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Morocco and Zaire

The monarchist regime in Morocco, with its liberal economic system, borders a progressive Algeria practicing state capitalism and representing a potential (and in the past actual) source of subversion. In this situation, Rabat is apparently aiming to mount a containing operation by moderate regimes against the propagation of revolution. By sending troops to Zaire, Morocco furthermore demonstrates the operational readiness of its forces, which can at the same time gain combat experience. And given the desire to avoid appearing on the side of the West or America, France, with its pro-Arab reputation, is the best imaginable partner for the venture.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Ethiopia and the United States

Ethiopia's Marxist regime, by closing America's military communications center and other installations, has given further evidence of its switch to the Russian camp. Last week a big consignment of Russian tanks and armored troop carriers arrived.

the start of a major arms buildup from the Soviet bloc. To some extent, this is Ethiopia's return to the decision by America to restrict deliveries of arms and place conditions on their use, in view of Ethiopian atrocities. But it had become almost inevitable that the extremist left-wing Addis Ababa regime would gravitate into Moscow's orbit.

Russian designs on the strategic horn of Africa are only too brutally obvious. Having herself been kicked out of Egypt... she is now seeking to dominate the entrance to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal and also the approaches to the Persian Gulf. Somalia, also strategically placed and with a left-wing regime, has a defense treaty with Russia and has granted her naval facilities. But Somalia is now angry at Russia's sudden support for Ethiopia, with whom she has had some bitter disputes...

Ethiopia's new links with Russia will be answered by increased outside aid for the various rebel groups in that country. Will Addis respond by calling in the Cubans? Some hundreds are already reported to have arrived.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1902

WASHINGTON—The Cabinet today considered the proposals of the Colombian and Nicaraguan governments concerning the canal routes. No decision was reached, it being held that this was a matter for Congress. The President expressed himself as extremely anxious that Congress shall reach a decision this session, and it is believed that his active interest will prevent the shunting of the canal bill by the Senate majority.

Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1927

NEW YORK—To study the city's air transit problem at first hand, ten members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation flew over the metropolitan district yesterday. The party studied not only the facilities afforded by landing fields, and the possibility of constructing new and bigger fields, but also the chance for alighting from a plane on the roof of a mid-town skyscraper. Their report is expected in the near future.



The Crisis in U.S.-Brazil Relations

By John B. Oakes

BRASILIA—A stone's throw from the spectacular building that houses the Congress in this futuristic capital, one of the former generals who run the Brazilian government leaned back in his chair in his small and unpretentious office, and smilingly observed: "Of course we don't have democracy; we never did. But we have a regime that is moving toward democracy, one step at a time."

Less than a week later, President Geisel had suspended the Congress—in effect for insubordination—and its democratically elected members were sent packing while the President put through major constitutional changes designed to assure success for the governmental party in next year's elections.

Thus the Brazilian paradox. Under legal, constitutional forms, Brazil is moving away from—rather than toward—the democratic ideal that its government professes as the ultimate goal, just as it is moving away from its traditional political reliance on the United States while reaffirming its desire for continued American investment here.

In fact, the sudden crisis in Brazilian-American relations that has erupted over the issues of nuclear development and human rights "has opened wounds," as one non-Brazilian here put it, "that are going to leave scars for a very long time to come."

No Boxing

Human rights and nuclear policy—the two phrases are on everyone's lips as it is explained why Brazil cannot bow to what is derisively called President Carter's "apostolic" mission to reform the world in the American image.

On human rights, Carter is attacked widely (but by no means universally) for "moralistic" interference mixed with a certain amount of hypocrisy.

On his effort to block Brazilian purchases from West Germany of potential nuclear-weapon technology, however, the resentment of Brazilians is much more nearly unanimous and goes deeper.

For on this issue the United States is seen as attempting to prevent Brazil from achieving self-sufficiency and independence in supplying its own fuel for the nuclear energy that Brazilians are convinced almost to a man—the country needs for its continued economic expansion.

The net result: The historically friendly relationship between Brazil and the United States is now at an all-time low.

"No one gives up power easily, and of course you want to maintain control of the supply of nuclear fuel in your own hands and prevent the Germans from building up their nuclear industry."

try," said a knowledgeable Brazilian to his American visitor. "But there is no way you are going to prevent us from developing this new technology—and our own fuel supply. It may take us a long time—but we're going to do it; and you cannot stop us."

"No matter what happens, things will never be the same again between Brazil and the United States," observed a neutral Latin American diplomat.

"If the Brazilians win their point and get from the Germans the complete nuclear cycle, they will have proved to themselves and the world that they are at least independent of the United States, and nationalism will have triumphed. But if the Brazilians are thwarted, or even if some kind of face-saving compromise is reached, they will always remember that the United States can no longer be counted on to support goals that consider vital to their national interest."

"This is something new and fundamental, and in other cases Brazilian-American relations will be on a permanently different footing."

The voice of a few distinguished Brazilian scientists pointing out in effect, that the military government has been sold a very

costly bill of goods, and that the best route for Brazil's nuclear power development lies along totally different and more modest lines is being widely ignored.

The generals have made up their mind and the country's mind that this is the way to achieve self-sufficiency in energy supply. While they vigorously deny any intention to produce the bomb, pointing to the "international guarantees" against it, few outsiders accept the denials at face value.

In fact, as soon as the German deal was announced last year, one of the popular magazines ran on its cover a picture of the mushroom cloud with the triumphant legend, "We've got the bomb."

Whether or not the Brazilian military—which is the operative part of the government—really does plan to construct the bomb, there is little doubt that it wants the capability, especially as neighboring Argentina is perceived to be far ahead in nuclear technology.

And there is no doubt that the American motive in trying to forestall this development—disinterested as it may appear in American eyes—is deeply suspect in this country so hungry to achieve the world power it thinks befits a nation of its size.

What Did Nixon Say to Chou?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I have written that the discovery by the Carter administration of a secret memorandum of a conversation between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai in 1973 revealed that Nixon promised in his second term to "normalize" relations with China and that this meant abandoning Taiwan. My commentary was based on a front-page story in the *New York Times*.

Henry Kissinger has advised me that the story is substantially misleading and my comments therefore unjust.

The crux of the question is: What does "normalization" mean? The Carter administration, and indeed most commentators, appear to agree that it means the severance of United States diplomatic and military relations with Taiwan. Were this to happen, the mainland Chinese would be free to mount a military campaign against Taiwan to force unification.

Another view of "normalization"—and this was the view, Mr. Kissinger insists, of the Nixon administration—accepts the withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of Taiwan but only if mainland China pledges to limit itself to peaceful means of attempting reunification. "We never went beyond the language of the Shanghai Communiqué," he advised me. The memorandum concerning Nixon's initiatives during the second term meant merely that not until 1973 would it be possible to move toward normalization.

The Language

Now here is the relevant language from the Shanghai Communiqué. That document was in two parts: the first a statement

by the United States. The second a statement by the Chinese. Our own statement asserted that there is "but one China, and that Taiwan is a part of China." But it went on to say, "[the U.S.] reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves." The operative word here is "peaceful." With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

Presumably, by the Kissinger analysis—if tension did not diminish, there is no requirement that the United States desert its military installations or rescind its defense treaty. Tension would hardly diminish if China was preparing an amphibious operation.

The Chinese took a different position in Shanghai, succinctly stated in a single sentence: "The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair."

A Great Risk

After the reflection of Mr. Nixon at a meeting with a Chinese official, the secretary of state asked for a commitment to peaceful means of attempting to effect the union. The Chinese declined to make such a representation, whereupon the United States froze its present position. Normalization was for that reason—not on account of Watergate—put in abeyance. And the memorandum allegedly unearthed by the Carter administration for the first time last week was actually reviewed as early as last February by Secretary Vance.

John Dornberg From Munich:

One of the big issues
in West Germany
is the price of a local
telephone call.

MUNICH—The significance of the issue may be deduced from the fact that one of West Germany's two national television networks devoted 45 minutes of prime time to debate it last Thursday.

The issue is the price of a local telephone call—or, to be more specific, Postal Minister Kurt Gscheidle's alleged plans to raise it this year.

Technically speaking, the post office is "not considering a rate increase at all"—merely an eight-minute "message unit restriction" on local calls, presently unlimited in duration at a cost of 23 pfennigs, or roughly a dime.

Concurrently, and to make this more palatable, the Postal Ministry is proposing a nationwide realignment and enlargement of area exchanges to benefit those suburban and small-town subscribers who are now generally charged long-distance rates for calls merely a few hundred yards away across their city or county boundaries.

But for millions of metropolitan users, it would double the price of a 15-minute local call and quadruple that of one lasting half an hour.

The whole scheme goes by the technically tongue-twisting expression of *Zeitspekt im Fernsprechnetz*, and it has been in effect on a trial basis in six test areas of the country since last month.

Although Gscheidle insists that even a "successful" trial run in the test regions does not necessarily imply nationwide application of *Zeitspekt*, nobody, it seems, believes him.

And that's what the fuss is about.

Given such issues as unemployment, terrorism, lagging educational opportunities, the soaring national health bill and the pensions dispute, one might expect West Germans to have more urgent and pressing problems to discuss.

But inevitably, it is the brewing tempest in the nearest and dearest of topics that matters, and it ever there was one with as yet unpredictable political ramifications, *Zeitspekt* is it.

Petitions

A half million burghers, led and articulately encouraged by Helga Frisch, a West Berlin pastor, have already signed petitions and joined a "citizens' action group" to protest the planned increase. The opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), smelling a popular rebellion, are avidly capitalizing on the dispute. Gscheidle is in trouble with his own coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP), and may even find himself facing the supreme court in Karlsruhe if he pushes ahead with his plan.

The puzzling question is why he would want to, considering that West Germany's telephone service is already the most expensive, and by no means the best or most efficient, in the world.

To be sure, a time for a local call is not out of time, but alas, the local rate is only the beginning.

Mere installation of a phone costs a new subscriber a flat fee of DM 200 (about \$85) for the

standard, mouse-gray instruments in other colors are more expensive; monthly rental, free calls included, is about \$13.80.

The real fun starts distance. The daytime rate for calls between points more than 100 kilometers (DM 1.15 for 49 cents) per minute, plus a 12-cent conversation, for example, between Frankfurt and kilometers—would ring \$5—nearly as much as to phone 20 times the distance between New York and where it really gets

A three-minute daytime Munich to New York at \$12.65 which, inexplicably, is almost twice from New York to Munich. West Germany is on where telephoning "or than you think."

As a result, its phone is also the world's most nearly DM 3 billion (about \$1.2 billion) per capita profits in 1975, the year for which figures are available.

That rake-off, almost goes into the government. More specifically, the Postal Ministry to help persistent losses in per of the services for which fees were created in place: delivery of the

Deficit

The 1975 deficit in the exceeded DM 2 billion million.

Why? That, too, was a question.

Admittedly, West G mail service is not the worst. Letters from on town to the other do several days, or weeks, nor, as has happened, are they sold as waste enterprises postal clerks

But neither is it the cheapest. Quite the contrary. Standard-size domestic weighing 20 grams or 1.5 pennies (21 cents) a call, and the rate at there. Oddly, too, air the United States is able that from the United

a factor which, I'm sure, little to do with the of the winds over the

Nonetheless, mail delivery proposition and Minister is apparently making up the loss by his telephone subscribers

It remains to be seen Gscheidle really intends to institute nationwide by the end of this year combined howls of citizen groups, the opposite CDU and the disenchanted his own SPD-FDP coalition

Meanwhile, *Zeitspekt* is the talk of the country promises a rosy future industry—manufacturers' timers. In Regensburg, the six *Zeitspekt* test areas were stores sold out instantly last month.

Calculated at four eggs are designed for set eggs. But two eggs in happen to equal one local call in Regensburg these

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1977

Page 7

on Profit s 273% ing Year er U.K. Loss en Narrowed

April 25 (AP-DJ).—The consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1976, was \$2.7 billion, up from \$2.2 billion in 1975. The camera maker said it had a record profit of \$2.7 billion in 1976, up from \$2.2 billion in 1975. The camera maker said it had a record profit of \$2.7 billion in 1976, up from \$2.2 billion in 1975.

April 25 (Reuters).—The U.K. reported today a 273% increase in profit for 1976 over 1975. The U.K. reported today a 273% increase in profit for 1976 over 1975. The U.K. reported today a 273% increase in profit for 1976 over 1975.

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Hit Suisse Aides Arrested Following Loss of \$100 Million

April 25 (NYT).—The Swiss bank, Credit Suisse, said today it had lost \$100 million in a series of unauthorized loans. The bank said it had lost \$100 million in a series of unauthorized loans. The bank said it had lost \$100 million in a series of unauthorized loans.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM Not Opposed to Stock Split

IBM chairman Frank Cary says management is not opposed to stock splits and "will consider this action when we feel it appropriate." He told the annual meeting that demand for the company's products is strong, reflecting the improvement in economic conditions in most major marketing areas around the world. He says that first-quarter orders and shipments for data processing equipment were significantly ahead of the year-ago totals.

Gerber Rejects Tender Offer

Gerber Products directors have recommended that shareholders reject the proposed tender offer by Anderson Clayton & Co. for all Gerber's common stock at \$40 a share, or about \$325 million. The directors say the tender offer is not in the best interests of the shareholders, and appears to be in violation of the federal anti-trust laws and the Michigan take-over statute. The baby-food company has started litigation to oppose the bid.

Citicorp Unconcerned About Loans

Chairman Walter Wriston says he is not concerned about Citicorp loans to less developed countries and is not worried about any specific countries. However, he says the growth in Citicorp lending to non-oil LDCs this year may be slightly less than the 10-per-cent growth in

such lending forecast by the World Bank. On internal affairs, he adds that Citicorp will have a difficult year in 1977 but earnings should be better than last year. He says that first-quarter results, with earnings only marginally higher at 74 cents a share, were "a little under plan" but remarks that too much emphasis is put on quarterly fluctuations. He says the return on equity—18.1 per cent last year and ahead of the return achieved by any of the other 10 major U.S. bank holding companies—is too low and below the target of 19 per cent. He forecasts that short-term interest rates will rise between one and 1.5 percentage points by the end of the year from their present levels.

Mobil Seeks Delay on Irvine Bid

Mobil Corp. has asked Irvine Co. to delay for three months its plan to sell out to Taubman-Allyn-Irvine Inc. for \$302.9 million, or \$36 a share. Mobil's request came as the James Irvine Foundation, Irvine Co.'s majority owner, was scheduled to seek court approval for the Taubman group offer. That offer tops Mobil's bid for Irvine of \$281.9 million, or \$33.50 a share. Mobil says its officials are preparing for the May 5 annual meeting and are not ready to decide now whether or not to top the Taubman group bid. Mobil also says it wants to consider recruiting a bidding partner to bring "additional resources" into the proposed transaction.

Group Is Accused of Price-Fixing

Gulf Oil Joined World Uranium Cartel

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Gulf Oil Corp., which is still recovering from the scandal over its illegal political slush fund and its questionable payments abroad, is now facing new embarrasements. Court papers and other documents show that Gulf officials were at one time active in a uranium producers' cartel, whose secret price-fixing schemes may have contributed to the sevenfold rise in the price of fuel for nuclear power plants in the past five years.

Whether Gulf did anything illegal by taking part in the cartel will be up to a Washington grand jury to decide. The jury was empaneled last year in connection with a Justice Department investigation, begun in 1975, into a possible uranium price-fixing conspiracy.

Subpoenas to Gulf and other U.S. concerns have turned up many damaging Gulf documents. Those that have surfaced so far are "just the tip of the iceberg," according to one lawyer familiar with Gulf's cartel activities. As recently as early 1972 the price of uranium was less than \$6 a pound, which barely covered production costs. Producers then believed it would be the late 1970s before the price would rise substantially, as new nuclear power plants went into operation. But by 1974 the price had reached about \$8 a pound, by the end of 1975 it was up to \$35 and the present spot price is over \$41.

The swiftness of this escalation has been blamed variously on the tandem increase in the price of oil and on other factors, including the buying up of uranium for U.S. government stockpiles. Westinghouse Complaint But last year Westinghouse Electric Corp. charged that a worldwide price-fixing conspiracy also had contributed to the soaring cost of uranium. In 1975 Westinghouse canceled the uranium supply contracts it had signed with 27 utilities, mostly in connection with their purchases of Westinghouse reactors. The company, which is being

sued by most of the utilities, argued that it would be commercially impracticable for it to pay the then-prevailing price of \$20 a pound for uranium it had contracted to supply to the utilities at an average price of \$9.50 a pound.

Last October Westinghouse itself filed suit against 29 foreign and U.S. uranium producers alleging, among other things, that they had conspired to fix the price of uranium and thus cause the price to shoot up. These allegations got a boost last month when three utilities that had sued Westinghouse settled out of court. The state judge who had heard the case said that there was "substantial evidence" that there had been a conspiracy among U.S. and foreign uranium producers to fix prices, to allocate markets and to eliminate competition from intermediaries in the uranium market such as Westinghouse.

The judge's assessment was based on internal Gulf documents that the company had provided for the Washington grand jury and for other court proceedings, and on papers obtained last year by an Australian environmental group from the files of a member company of the cartel.

Official Backing The papers show that Gulf was among more than 20 companies from six nations and encouraged by at least three governments, that had secretly formed a uranium producers' cartel that became known among its members as "the club." Besides Gulf, the producers included Denison Mines Ltd. of Canada and Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., the big British mining concern.

Gulf, which began diversifying into uranium in 1967 and now owns significant reserves in the United States and Canada, is the first U.S. uranium producer to be linked directly with the cartel. The various documents that have emerged trace the cartel's origins back to 1971 when, sources say, Rio Tinto-Zinc (whose Rio Algom subsidiary is a major Canadian uranium producer) took the idea to the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

There was official concern in Canada that the price of uranium was so low that some Canadian mining companies might not be able to survive. The uranium producers' club met in Johannesburg in June, 1972, to set a floor price on uranium. Within 30 months the cartel price rose by about 57 per cent.

In addition, each member nation was allocated a share of "available free-world utility demand" for uranium in the 1972-

Machine Tool Orders in U.S. Up in Quarter

Drop in Shipments Increases Backlog

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—The machine tool industry is off to a strong start in the first quarter, according to figures released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The trade group placed March orders at \$273.8 million, a gain of 6.1 per cent over the year-ago level and 42.7 per cent higher than orders placed in February. This increased total orders for the first quarter to \$665.3 million, or 60.7 per cent higher than orders placed in the first three months of 1976.

Actual shipments in March were valued at \$183.5 million, which trailed the year-ago level by 9 per cent but ran 8.2 per cent higher than the February total. Shipments for the first quarter totaled \$496.2 million, a decline of 6.7 per cent from the like 1976 period.

As a result, the order backlog by March 31 rose to \$1.63 billion, or \$81.4 million higher than at the end of February.

The March new orders total was the largest monthly order level since May, 1974. The trade group traced the improvement to "the anticipated increase in the investment tax credit" from 10 to 12 per cent. Domestic orders were up 4.1 per cent and foreign orders rose 36.5 per cent above the February levels.

Tax Break Seen Certain WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Though President Carter says he does not want them, business tax breaks are headed for almost certain congressional approval.

Citing an improved economy, Mr. Carter wants Congress to drop his proposed \$50-a-person rebate and his business tax credit. But while Congress is willing to scrap the rebate, it has been unwilling to kill the business credits.

It is practically certain that when Congress finishes with the economic-stimulus bill, the measure will contain either an employment credit, as in the House version, or an employment credit and an investment credit, as in the Senate version.

Whether Mr. Carter would sign such a bill is unclear.

British Banks Cut Loan Rates to 9%

LONDON, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Britain's major commercial banks announced today that they are cutting their base lending rates half a point to 9 per cent, the lowest level since August, 1973.

The reduction follows the Bank of England's decision Friday to lower its minimum lending rate to 8.75 from 9 per cent. Commercial banks use the base lending rate to calculate other lending charges. Blue chip industrial customers normally pay about one point above the base lending rate for their borrowings.

Besides cutting the base lending rate, London's big four banks—National Westminster, Lloyds, Barclays and Midland—also lowered interest paid on savings deposits to 4.5 from 5 per cent.

Singer to Pay Dividend

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—Singer Co. plans "to reinstate regular quarterly dividends on common stock by the fourth quarter of this year," chairman Joseph Flavin said today. The company last paid 10 cents a share on Dec. 15, 1976.

Dow Average Hits Low for Year

Funds' Selling Hurts Market

NEW YORK, April 25 (LHT).—Institutional selling led the market into its third straight decline in fairly active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 12.47 points to 914.60. Losses outnumbered gains by about 1,205 to about 300. The Dow was off 11.79 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 20.44 million shares, compared with 20.7 million on Friday.

The industrial average closed at a low for the year. The last time it closed lower was on Jan. 13, 1976, when it finished at 912.94 off 9.45. The loss was the largest since Nov. 5, 1976, when the index fell 17.37 points.

Brokers said that sharp losses in the two previous sessions hurt confidence and made the stock market more vulnerable. They also said the selling today that pulled the industrial average to a new low for the year also tended to bring in more selling.

Analysts added that inflation continued to be a major stock market problem.

Analysts said investors apparently are worried about the uncertain outlook for future energy sources in the aftermath of President Carter's energy policy proposed to Congress last week.

Fears of credit-tightening by the Federal Reserve Board,

touched off by the continuing bulge in the money supply, also may have caused some selling, the analysts suggested.

"There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the final form of President Carter's energy saving proposals. Inflation costs and timing," said Fred Kalkstein, analyst at Elkins Stroud Supple & Co.

"Businessmen in general are apprehensive of the government's

Alien Firms Lift Investment in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Foreign companies announced 66 new investments in U.S. manufacturing facilities during the first quarter, according to the Conference Board. That compared with 55 investments in the first quarter of 1976 and with 69 in last year's fourth quarter.

The Conference Board, a business research organization based here, said a growing proportion of the investments represents acquisition of U.S. companies or parts of such companies. David Bauer, international economist at the board, said that "this often reflects a selective and sophisticated search by foreign investors for specific manufacturing facilities which will complement their existing operations here."

Britain led other countries with 13 new investments in the first quarter, followed by Canada with 12, Japan with 11, West Germany with nine and France with eight. New York attracted 10 of the investments, followed by New Jersey with six and Ohio with five.

Company Reports

American Brands				Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
First Quarter	1977	1976		Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,080.00	1,020.00		Revenue	217.00	231.00	
Profits	41.70	38.61		Profits	3.42	7.30	
Per Share	1.55	1.39		Per Share	0.35	0.83	
American Express				Detroit Edison			
First Quarter	1977	1976		First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	784.50	668.10		Revenue	378.70	291.60	
Profits	50.00	32.30		Profits	32.80	16.70	
Per Share	0.69	0.45		Per Share	0.61	0.34	
American Motors				Eastman Kodak			
Second Quarter	1977	1976		First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	524.00	594.00		Revenue	1,197.40	1,142.80	
Profits	2.50	1.20		Profits	94.20	118.10	
Per Share	0.08	0.04		Per Share	0.58	0.73	
Armstrong Cork				Exxon			
First Quarter	1977	1976		First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	257.90	242.00		Revenue	14,290.00	13,060.00	
Profits	10.80	15.40		Profits	645.00	730.00	
Per Share	0.42	0.59		Per Share	1.44	1.63	
Cummins Engine				McDonald Douglas			
First Quarter	1977	1976		First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	212.20	235.60		Revenue	759.30	811.30	
Profits	21.50	11.14		Profits	28.00	25.30	
Per Share	2.78	1.47		Per Share	0.73	0.67	
Share diluted	2.69	1.42					

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Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Saudi Oil Output At Record Level

BEIRUT, April 25 (UPI).—Arabian-American Oil Co.'s crude oil production in Saudi Arabia hit record levels in March, the Middle East Economic Survey said today.

The newsletter said Aramco's exports during the month averaged 9.3 million barrels a day, with estimated total production at about 9.8 million barrels a day, according to figures supplied by the Saudi Oil Ministry.

"A production level of 9.8 million barrels per day would mean that, after some delay, Saudi Arabia was at last getting within striking distance of its original first-quarter target of 10 million barrels per day," the survey said.

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(Continued on Page 16, Col. 7)

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 25

1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. Prev. High Low	1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. Prev. High Low
37	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
38	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
39	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
40	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
41	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
42	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
43	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
44	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
45	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
46	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
47	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
48	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
49	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
50	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. Prev. High Low	1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. Prev. High Low
37	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
38	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
39	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
40	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
41	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
42	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
43	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
44	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
45	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
46	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
47	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
48	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
49	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
50	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

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میتا، میو، میو

Quotations in Canadian funds, cents unless marked S	High	Low	Last	Chge
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0
7870 Amibit	510.0	508.0	508.0	-2.0

Tokyo Exchange

April 25, 1977	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	350	100.00
Canon	350	100.00
Dai Nippon	350	100.00
Fuji Photo	350	100.00
Hilshel	350	100.00
Honda Motor	350	100.00
Kia	350	100.00
Nissan	350	100.00
Sony	350	100.00
Toshiba	350	100.00
Yamaha	350	100.00

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Geneva

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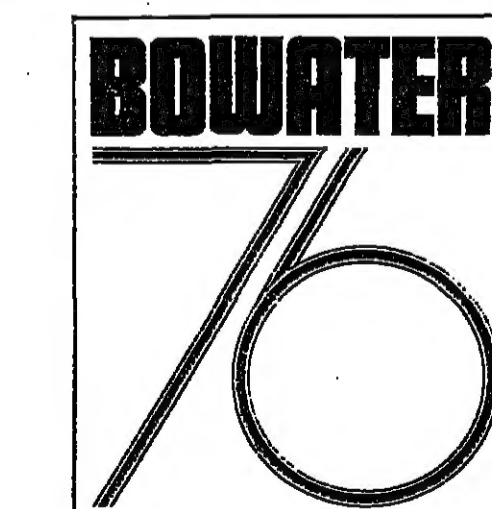
5 3/4% due 11/1/91 at 100.
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"I remain
optimistic about
the prospects for
the growth of
Bowater"

Lord Erroll of Hale

- * Profits Up 48% worldwide with four-fold increase in the United Kingdom.
- * Dividend Up to 8.3p from 7.1p per share.
- * United Kingdom Considerably improved results in our Paper Company, record turnover and profits in Packaging, and an excellent year for the Furniture Group.
- * North America Earnings, similar to the high level of last year, represent some 70% of total profit of the Organisation.
- * International Trading A very successful year. Cotton trading profits well ahead of expectations.
- * Europe Implementation of our strategic plan continues Over the last quarter of 1976 the European operations as a whole traded profitably.
- * Bowater-Scott The United Kingdom company enjoyed a successful year, with increased demand for its household tissue products; the Australian company had another good year.

The Bowater Corporation Limited
Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 25, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chge
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10
2150	2140	2140	-10

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds, cents unless marked S

High	Low	Last	Chge
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5
300	295	295	-5

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Volume	Price	Change
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00
100	100.00	0.00

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
Amsterdam	100.00	0.00
Brussels	100.00	0.00
Frankfurt	100.00	0.00
London	100.00	0.00
Paris	100.00	0.00
Stockholm	100.00	0.00
Zurich	100.00	0.00

European Gold Markets

Location	Price	Change
London	100.00	0.00
Zurich	100.00	0.00

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value	Change
Standard & Poor's	100.00	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

American Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Rate	Value	Change
Rate	100.00	0.00

Monday's New Highs and Lows

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

THE ONE-BROKER-BROKER GIVING

ATTENTION TO IMMEDIATE
FUNDING FOR BANKS, BROKERS, FUND
MANAGERS, HEDGERS, INDIVIDUAL
TRADERS.

FOR PERSONAL MEETINGS CALL:
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ZURICH: 27,11,11

THEODORE ARNOLD
FOR COMMODITIES

High Low Last Chge

High	Low	Last	Chge
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10
450	440	440	-10

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Price	Change
Amsterdam	100.00	0.00
Brussels	100.00	0.00
Frankfurt	100.00	0.00
London	100.00	0.00
Paris	100.00	0.00
Stockholm	100.00	0.00
Zurich	100.00	0.00

Amsterdam

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Brussels

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Frankfurt

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

London

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Paris

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Stockholm

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Zurich

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 25

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

C

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

D

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

E

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

F

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

G

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

H

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

I

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

J

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

K

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

L

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

M

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

N

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

O

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

P

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Q

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

R

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

S

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

T

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

U

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

V

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

W

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

X

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Y

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Z

Symbol	Price	Change
Symbol	100.00	0.00

Crédit Suisse Aides Arm

Following Loss of \$100M

(Continued from Page 7)

market in an apparent attempt to counter selling pressure. The bank said that it had been able to "sell" all the shares it bought to "interested third parties," but it would not say how many shares were involved or what the operation cost. Other Zurich bank sources believe that the purchases were large.

Crédit Suisse intervention in the market apparently helped to limit the loss of its bearer shares to the 100 francs shed in the week that followed the original announcement of the branch's mismanagement. But today the prices dropped a further 300 francs to close at 2,350 francs.

The branch office caused by the management of a funds deposited by investment to make loans to Texon. Way termed today the "activities" at its Chi apparently came to 1 Texon encountered in 1976.

Emphasizing that, expanded by more than 100 percent in the first year after the sale in 1976, the bank in 1977 would continue annual dividend payments. The outflow caused by the branch office caused by the management of a funds deposited by investment to make loans to Texon. Way termed today the "activities" at its Chi apparently came to 1 Texon encountered in 1976.

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[illegible]

**7. Keep in touch
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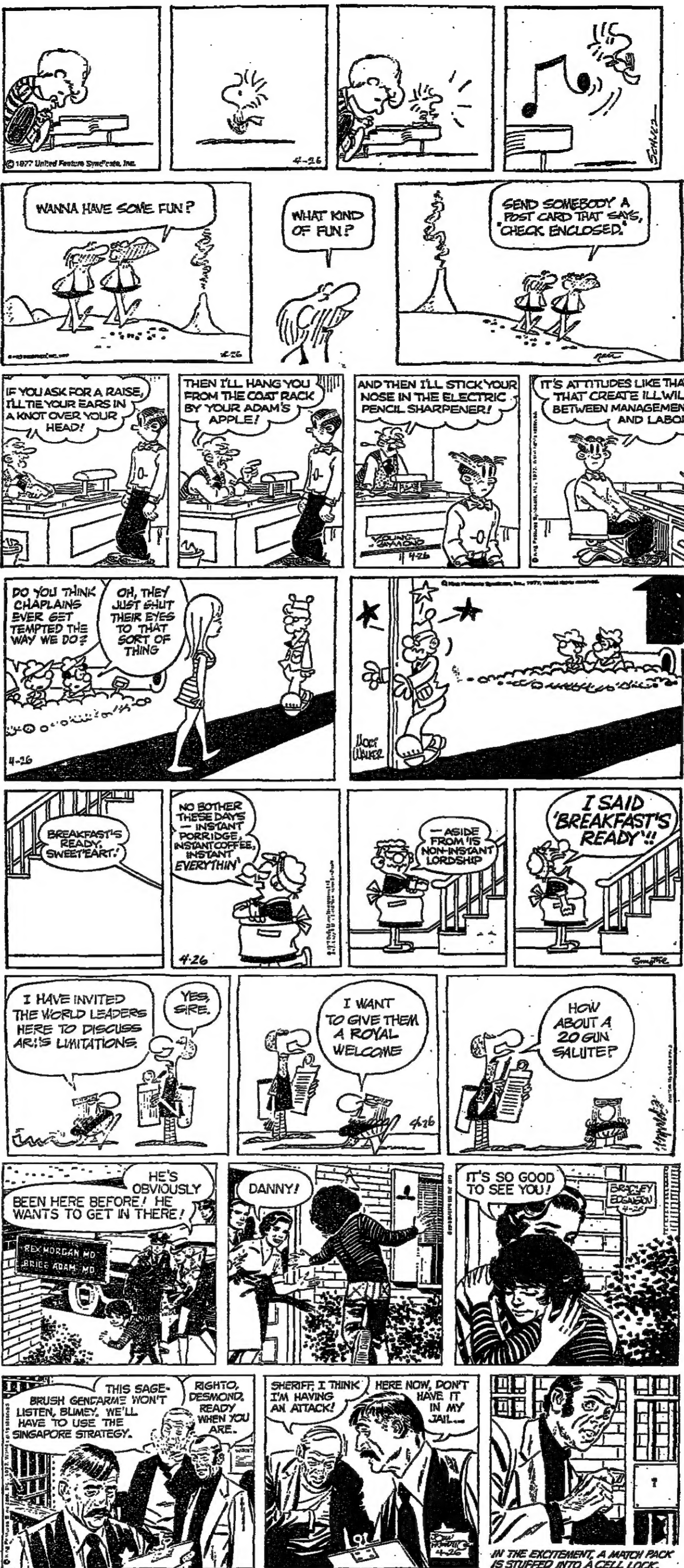
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

C F			C F				
ALGAYRE	19	40	Cloudy.	MADRID	55	77	Clear.
AMSTERDAM	12	34	Cloudy.	MILAN	50	77	Clear.
ANTWERP	11	34	Cloudy.	MILWAUKEE	50	64	Clear.
ATHENS	19	66	Clear.	MONTREAL	50	77	Clear.
BELFAST	19	68	Clear.	MOSCOW	15	59	Variable.
BIRMINGHAM	11	34	Cloudy.	MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy.
BREITENBURG	18	48	Cloudy.	NEW YORK	50	77	Clear.
BRUSSELS	19	50	Overcast.	NILE	18	64	Cloudy.
BUCAREST	11	52	Rain.	OSLO	50	68	Variable.
BUDAPEST	17	40	Partly Cloudy.	PARIS	50	77	Overcast.
CASABLANCA	21	18	Cloudy.	PARMA	50	48	Overcast.
COPENHAGEN	7	43	Variable.	ROME	51	70	Clear.
COSTA MESA	19	50	Cloudy.	SOFA	6	43	Cloudy.
DUBLIN	19	50	Rain.	STUTTGART	11	52	Cloudy.
DUNDEE	12	33	Rain.	THEBES	23	73	Fair.
ELBERGHE	12	33	Rain.	TEL AVIV	21	78	Clear.
ELBERGHE	12	33	Rain.	TUNIS	21	78	Clear.
FEARFAR	19	43	Overcast.	VIENNA	51	63	Cloudy.
GENEVA	13	59	Cloudy.	WARSAW	8	48	Showers.
HELSINKI	8	57	Rain.	WASHINGTON	50	77	Clear.
HONGKONG	19	50	Cloudy.	ZURICH	11	52	Rain.
LA PALMA	19	71	Clear.				
LONDON	17	72	Clear.				
LONDON	17	72	Clear.				
LOS ANGELES	17	68	Variable.				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

April 23, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

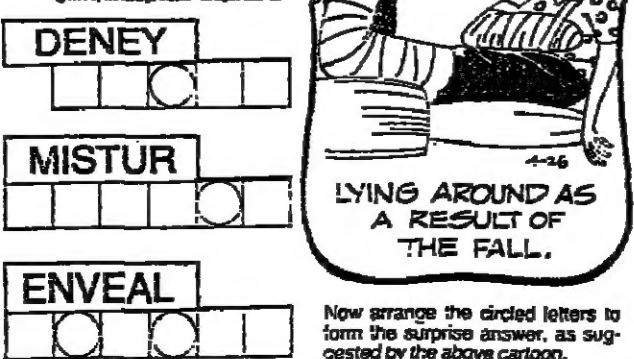
[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAIVI

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Look at the lawn.



Print surprise answer here:

--	--	--	--	--

 (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** BRIAR SKIMP ASYLUM THIRTY
Answer: What he said to the quibbling barber—
DON'T SPLIT HAIRS

Let them 4-26



"DON'T BE AFRAID TO BITE INTO ONE...
IT WON'T GO TO WASTE."

The Life and Art of Ernest Hemingway
By Scott Donaldson. Viking. 367 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

HIS brother and sister, his son, his widow, an official biographer, a six-pack of friends, at least three professional psychologists and more critics than you can shake a shillelagh at have written books on Ernest Hemingway.

Norman Mailer keeps threatening to do so. Morley Callaghan... John Dos Passos,

Donald Ogden Stuart, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Malcolm Cowley, Stephen Spender, Archibald MacLeish, Gertrude Stein, Edmund Wilson, Wright Morris and John O'Hara, among many others, have remembered him in passing. Letters abound. We know more about the man than his Toronto days, his Paris days, his Spanish days, his Key West days, his African days and his Cuban days than we need to.

New Scott Donaldson, a professor of literature at the College of William and Mary and author of a biography of Winfield Townley Scott, has another go at the Moby Dick of American novelists. Donaldson did not know Hemingway at all but appears to read everything the man wrote and almost everything written about him. The method of "By Force of Will" is interesting. Donaldson is a straightforward and the absurd, Sartre and Camus, at a concept, whereas it was they were experiential.

Hemingway despised till he achieved it, war on the ground. He was a conservative Republican during the Spanish demanded from his fit and uncritical loyalty other writers once he

What it does do is dismantle Hemingway's life and work, sentence by sentence and marriage by marriage, and then rearrange the components in thematic clumps. Thus there are chapters on fame, money, wives, sports, religion, art, mastery and death. Within each chapter we hear what he said and wrote on the subject, and how he actually behaved; what those around him thought of his behavior; what those who have written about him think. The expression "he said" is used so often that Donaldson says at a "typical":

mastered his craft (the short stories) and rol of his style. Donaldson doesn't say much more than that. "A Movable Type" is as well-written as I plain mean). His ga chunn, Idaho, sexist. Least of all would i, died Robert J. Jordan Bessie reports "Rem April, 1961, as having been killed. He was allowed to go off he chose." He chose father, like son.

Donaldson sees to

Such a method has its presumptions. It presumes that he wrote mostly about himself, that his life and work went to bed together at night and got up in the morning as if manacled. It presumes that our memory of his fiction is vivid enough to sustain us through a conscientious shredding of it, as Donaldson chases down an attitude, bags an opinion, pounces on a metaphor, and it presumes that all of this is of some teleological significance.

I'm willing to go along with these presumptions, if only because I believe it would be healthy for the American imagination, particularly the male American imagination, to exorcise the Hemingway dybbuk—the bearded totem with shotgun and rapier and for whom our writers will never be able to go entirely alone to their typewriters, but the room ought not to be full of Pappas.

a tale of reputational rebel against the century, middle-class Western values of and yet they were wherever he went; no eyes. Her scorn of lacerating, and yet dulcified son, and mu- ship of her when his misted suicide. But I be no relief? Then haunted him, as Maller and the res drove away most of and so he died slo: boy as great white we sit around tryi out whether this is

All right: He wrote of the finest, the gusses. He taught write about nature: body who ever write again can do so with his debt. He also fast. Although Dou

According to Donaldson's mosaic, Hemingway was a fierce, ungenerous competitor who had to win every category except sex and religion. Sex seems always by an alchemy of the ego to have been converted into love, which meant serial monogamy, and

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	C	T	S		H	O	W	L		I	S	L	E	T
F	L	O	E		O	C	H	O		S	H	A	P	E
R	I	N	T		I	M	I	N		O	R	D	E	R
O	N	E		A	T		A	B		I	D	E	R	
T	R	A	N	S	I	V	E	R	S	A	L			

kind of "SOTTO Werther." which the genius of youth of publicity, a worn conventional intel hangups.

WHITE AIRLINE
 LASSER BIDS ROD
 OREW PRUDE MOOD
 SEA MAID HANKY
 EXTRACT SWAT
 OSTEOPATHRIC
 ACLOTS ROTE GAI

SAUTE JOKESTERS
INTER ONER OTOE
SEERS BOSS MALE

John Leonard is
of The New York T

-By Alon

The mathematics of bridge can be surprisingly mysterious, and players are often deceived in this area, not only at the table but also in retrospect with time to think. Some principles that are obvious in theory may be tricky to apply in practice.

An example is this: The defender with the majority of the unknown cards is more likely than not to have a particular missing card.

In the diagramed auction, North-South were using weak no-trump opening bids, so North South led to the h was in this position coming up:

When West led the club ace, the declarer regretted his failure to play three no-trump, a contract that would have been impregnable. When East won the

NORTH
 ♠ KQ
 ♥ A542
 ♦ AQ75
 ♣ Q34

WEST

SOUTH
 ♠ A7
 ♥ JH
 ♦ K8
 ♣ —

♠ 1086 ♠ EAST
 ♥ Q985 ♣ 1042
 ♦ 932 ♠ 106
 ♣ A3 ♣ K108752

SOUTH
 ♠ A752
 ♥ K1103
 ♦ 854
 ♣ J6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-
 ding was:

	North	East	South	West
1	♣	Pass	1♥	Pass
2	♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
3	♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ace.

The heart jack when the nine was the moment of truth. To finesse or not to declare? knew the begun with two of small hearts, dis- queen. East, in be- begun with one re- sult clubs. That is eight unknown as with six so We have the heart su-

هكذا من الأصل

